BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1840. 3,214.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War. corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 21, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 21, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles.....	„ 1
Policies of Insurance.....	„ 1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Aus. 8
Interest Bonds.....	„ 8
Bills of Lading.....	„ 8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„ 8

ON THURSDAY NIGHT NEXT
THE 24TH INSTANT,
THE AMATEURS
Right Wing H. M. 17th Foot,
WILL PERFORM FOR THE FIRST TIME,
THE NEW AND MUCH ADMIRED PLAY OF
"THE FIRST FLOOR."
AFTER WHICH WILL BE SUNG
SOME GLEES AND COMIC SONGS.
The whole to conclude with the
HUMOUROUS AND LAUGHABLE FARCE
OF THE
"IRISH WIDOW."

KHAN OF KHELAT'S JEWELS.

ON the 16th November next, and following days, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M. Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. will submit to Public Auction, the magnificent Jewels formerly belonging to the above Chief. From the quantity and variety of these Jewels, it is impossible in an advertisement to enter into any thing like a minute description. They consist of Daggers of different sizes having superb Gold Scabbards, richly set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious stones; a magnificent Turban, Aigrette, and Collar, emblems of Royalty—set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and Pearls, Massive Gold Chains, Collers, Armlets and Anklets, some chased and others richly inlaid with precious Stones, Lady's Ornaments in endless variety, such as Gold, Pearl, Ruby and other Necklaces, Head and Nose Ornaments, set with most beautiful and valuable Pearls, Diamonds, and Emeralds, Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Earrings and finger Rings, a beautiful and Curious copy of the Khoran in a Gold case, with other rare and valuable articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH, or a deposit of twenty per Cent, to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and, the articles to be cleared within three days of the day of Sale.

Information will be given in future advertisements as to the Place where they will be submitted for Inspection and Sale.

Catalogues containing a full description of each article will be published without delay, and may be had of the Auctioneers. No. 10, Forbes' Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 22nd Inst. BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at eleven A. M. the Household Furniture and property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, consisting of Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room furniture, Glass, China, Books, Guns, a square Piano by "*Broadwood*," Dispense furniture, Cooking Utensils, Sundries, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Phæton, an English built Buggy in excellent order, two Serviceable Palanquins and a Tonjon.

Catalogues are not to be published.

The Articles are on view.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1840. (*)

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of Table and Hanging Argaund Lamps, the former, with Gauze Wire Guards, which are priced moderate to ensure a speedy Sale.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received per "*Sarah*," a small Invoice of Stationary, consisting of Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Bullion Pens, Medalhon, Initial and Gum Wafers Envelope Boxes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 21st September 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale, per "*Sarah*," an Invoice of Essence of Coffee in Pint and Half Pint Bottles, peculiarly adapted to the use of Gentlemen proceeding on Service.

Bombay, 21st September 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale per "*Sarah*," the undermentioned:—

Ladies' Rich Silk Carriage Parasols, Best Brazilian Pebbles or Eye Preservers of different numbers, and Patent Gun Wadding.

Bombay, 21st September 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. beg to intimate to their Customers and the Public, that they have received a fresh supply of "*Marders*," much approved Indian Rubber Water Proof Blacking, which they are retailing at the former price, viz. per bottle Rs. 3½.

Bombay, 21st September 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale a few Dozens of the Patent Perrynian Filter Inkstands, varying in size and price—B. and Co. recommend the above as invaluable, for as no evaporation can take place, the same ink will remain without replenishing for three months.

Bombay, 21st September 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. having received per "*Sarah*," *(not yet landed)* an Invoice of choice Music, being a most perfect selection of favorite Airs, Songs, Quadrilles, &c. &c. Further information shall be given on their being opened.

Bombay, 21st September 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta.....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England.....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. (*)

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	„	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	„	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	„	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	„	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	„	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	„	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	„	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	„	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	„	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	„	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	„	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	„	36
Orinto	do.	„	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	„	300
Quarter Casks....	„	150
In quart Bottles per dozen.....	„	18

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 21st Sept. 1840. (*)

FOR SALE.

A Light English STANHOPE in excellent repair, the property of a Gentleman—Price Rupees 550. To be seen at EDULJEE NOWROJEE'S in the Fort.

Bombay, 21st Sept, 1840.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register

Saturday, September 19, 1840.

Our Market continues in a very quiet state, and we have seldom known a less extent of Business transacted within a week at this Season of the year than has been the case during the past one.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Some purchases have been made at rather lower rates and principally for the China Market, at Rs. 107 for Broach and Rs. 98 at 99 for Dholera.

OPIUM.—The price continues steady at Rs. 740 per chet, but few shipments are in progress at present.

In other Country Produce no sales of magnitude are reported.

CHINA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

500 Bags Java Sugar have been sold at per Surat Maund Rs. 5. 3. 0.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.—For most descriptions the prices offered are so low that no business can be done. We have heard of the following sales, viz.

			Rs.	A.	P.
350	Pieces Longcloths..	per piece	7	2	0
250	„ Ditto.....	„	6	4	0
400	„ White Jacconets.....	„	3	13	0
400	„ Do. do.....	„	4	4	0
300	„ Grey do.....	„	3	1	0
520	„ White Longcloths.....	„	6	1	0
600	„ Do. do.....	„	6	14	0
300	„ Do. Madapollams.....	„	3	4	0
700	„ Grey do. 24 yds. 52 in	„	5	5 a 5	8
100	„ White Longcloth 38 do. 45 in.....	„	10	0	0
200	„ Do. Sheeting 64 do. 36 in	„	12	9	0
200	„ Grey Shirtings 39 yds. 43 in.....	„	8	0	0
100	Dozen Lappet Handkerchiefs.	per doz.	2	8	0
200	„ Do..... do.....	„	4	0	0

METALS.—English Bar Iron has advanced a little and 250 Candies have been sold at Rs. 41 per Candy, but Sheet Iron appears to have a teudency to decline.

PIG LEAD.—50 Tons have been sold for arrival at Rs. 10 and 13 As. per Cwt.

COPPER AND QUICKSILVER.—Are steady at our quotations.

THE MONEY MARKET.

COMPANY'S PAPER.—No change in prices.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—A sale of 5 Lacs of Govt. Bills on Bengal was unexpectedly declared for the 16th Instant, and sold at higher rates than had been anticipated, the average of the sale having been 109 Rs. & 2 As. per 100 Rs. exclusive of the Accountant Generals usual Fee on each set of Bills.

It is rumoured that another sale will shortly take place.

DO. ON LONDON.—At ten months date have been sold with Shipping Documents at 2s | 0¼d per Rupee.—Ceylon Government Bills & Bills on H. M. Treasury at 30 days sight at 1 | 11¼ per Rupee.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS.—Are looking down. Two Vessels have been chartered for China at Rs. 20 and 19 per Candy, and Freight to London is offered in ships commencing to Load at £ 3. 10 | at £ 3. 15 | per Ton —To Liverpool £ 3. 15 | & £ 4 0 per Ton has been paid during the week for small Parcels in ships about to be despatched.

THE WEATHER.

SURAT.—The report from this Zillah mentions, that with the exception of a few showers in the Bugwara and Bhoosur Purgunnas, there was no rain whatever in any part of it during the week preceding the 4th instant, in consequence of which the rice was drying up, and it was feared the other Zeraet crops would be seriously injured if not saved by a timely and plentiful fall.

BROACH.—This Zillah was also without rain during the week ending the 30th of last month, and every kind of cultivation, but especially the rice and kodra, were beginning to dry up; it was added, however, that heavy rain fell in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Broach on the 1st instant, and that the weather was very cloudy and sultry.

KAIRA.—Cultivation of every description was beginning to droop throughout this collectorate, which had not been visited by any rain during the last week of last month: it was expected, however, that great portion of the crops would be revived by a seasonable fall, of which there was every indication at the time the collector wrote; cultivation had extended very little, and the price of grain had been raised 20 per cent during the week: it was added in conclusion, that wherever water was available, the Ryots were busily engaged in irrigating their grain crops.

AHMEDABAD.—In the report from this collectorate, which is dated the 1st instant, it is stated that no rain, to speak of, had fallen any where since the report preceding it, and that a scanty harvest was anticipated: the Bajree still looked well, but the Jooaree and rice were withering, though they might be partially saved if rain fell soon: the price of grain had also continued to increase.

TANNAH.—The accounts from this collectorate are brought up to the 4th instant: little rain fell in Salsette during the fortnight preceding that date, in consequence of which some of the Salt Batty Crops were drying up: there was also little or no rain in Sunjan and Bassein, and in some parts of Kolwan it was rather deficient: from the other parts of the zillah the reports were favorable.

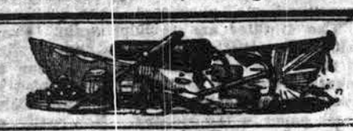
RUTNAGHERIE.—The fall of rain during the last week of last month was plentiful in the Rutnagheree and Anjunwell Talookas of this collectorate, and in the Malwan, Viziadroog, and Severndroog districts, it was more moderate but still sufficient.

CANDEISH.—No rain fell in this province during the week ending on the 28th of last month: the crops were every where withering, and it was beginning to be generally apprehended, that the favourable prospects with which the mousoons opened would be disappointed.

NUGGUR.—The last account from this Zillah is brought up to the 7th instant, up to which date it is stated that the weather continued very unfavorable: in one part of the collectorate the drought had occasioned very general distress, the Toosur and Kurreef crops having been entirely lost, and the Bajree plants having been dug up in some places to afford provender to the Cattle, there being no pasturage—there was also a great want of rain in the Nassick subdivision, but a timely fall would prevent any great loss in that section of the Zillah—In the remaining districts the damage done to the Crops was very great, and rain was looked for with the greatest anxiety, the season for sowing the Rubbee being at hand.

POONA.—Slight showers fell in this Collectorate between the 28th ultimo and 3rd instant, but the crops were not received by them—the Purgunnas of Poorundhur, Indapoor and Bheemthurry have suffered most, and the Ryots there were cutting down the Crops and preparing the ground for the Rubbee cultivation.—All hopes of a plentiful harvest were destroyed, the collector added, and nothing but an immediate fall of rain could avert serious injury to the crops every where.

SHOLAPOOR.—There was some slight improvement in the weather in this Collectorate between the 23rd and 31st ultimo: slight rain fell in five districts, which served to preserve the crops first sown in some places, and enable the Ryots to sow the Rubbee in others—in the remaining three districts there was no rain whatever, and there the prospects of the season continued unpromising



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 18th, Ship Herefordshire, H. T. Moore, Master, from London left Gravesend 9th June. *Passengers.*—Major R. Tomlinson, H. M. 18th Regt., Lt. Sterling 2d Regt. Ensign Bernard, 18th Regt. Ensigns James 2d Regt. Webb and Reid, Ensign Talbot 13th Regt. Dr. Sinclair, 39th Regt. Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Sterling Mr. H. McCullough Mr.—McCullough and W. R. Wolf Civil Service; 225 Men H. M. 2d or Queens Royals Regt. 5 Women and 5 Children, 158 Men of H. M. 18th or Royal Irish Regt. 6 Women, and 3 Children, Private Thos. Shaw, 39th Regt. and Susan Shaw 3 Children, 1 Woman, 4th Light Dragoons, 1 Child.

Do. 18th, The E. I. C. Brig of War Taptee. A. Nisbett, Midshipman in charge from Aden 2nd Inst.

Do. 19th, Ship Lowjee Family, R. Ayres, Master, from Aden left 8th Sept. *Passengers.*—H. C. Troops, public and private followers.

Do. 20th, Ship Herculean, J. Grindale, Master, from Liverpool 6th June.

SAILED.—Sept. 17th Barque Colonel Burney, C. M. Crisp, Master, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—Mr. Rigby and family, six Armenians.

Do. 19th, Grab Doulut Savoy, Sumsoodeen Nacodah, to Calcutta.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Hugh Lindsay.
SCHOONERS.	Berenice.
Shannon, and Taptee.	Cleopatra.
CUTTERS.	Zenobia.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Satellite.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Thomas Bold
Mahamudy.	Dartmouth.
Julia,	Sarah
Crown,	John Garrow.
Lord Auckland,	Madonna.
John,	William.
Allan Ker,	John Mitchell.
Westmoreland,	Gilmore.
Cumbrian.	Amazon.
John Campbell.	Ellen.
Leonard Dobbin	Recovery.
Kingston.	Herefordshire.
Julius Cæsar.	Herculean.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Ruby.
Cauderbux.	Futhal Hair.
Lady Grant.	Westbrooke.
Pittamber Savoy.	Prince Regent H. H. M.
Caroline,	Ardaseer,
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Wild Irish Girl.
Soobrow,	Cornwallis.
Colonel Newal,	Sultana.
Atiet Rahiman.	Regia.
Caledonia,	Lowjee Family.
Essavie	
Maria.	

FRENCH.

Dordogne.	AMERICAN
La Adele.	Zema
	PORTUGUESE.
	Brig Simplicia

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. 1. Navy.	Suez..	30th Sept.
Ditto..	Ditto.. ..	Do.. ..	31st Oct.
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	London ..	immedly.
Cumbrian.....	Foster and Co..	London ..	20th Sep.
Allan Ker.....	Gillanders E. & Co.....	London ..	dispatch.
Sarah.....	Grey & Co....	London ..	dispatch
Leonard Dobbin	McG. B. &Co-	Liverpool	24th inst.
John Campbell.	Mcgregor B.Co	Liverpool	25th Oct.
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	5th Oct.
William..	Dirom C. & Co		
Madonna.....	Dirom C. & Co	Liverpool	20th Oct.
John Mitchell..	.....		
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..		
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	immedly.
Julius Cæsar.	Foster & Co.. ..	China..	30th Inst.
Kingston.....	Skinner & Co..	China ..	20th Inst.
Thomas Bold ..	McVicar B. Co.	Do.. ..	dispatch
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.. ..	dispatch
Scaleby Castle.	Cursetjee Ard..	Do.. ..	Do..
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee ..	Manilla..	Do
Adele.... ..	Davoud Sassoon		
Herefordshire,	.....		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	2d June
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	4th June
Java.....	.....	London ..	14th June
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do	
Thomas.....	.....	Do.. ..	15th Aug.
Severn.....	.....	Do	10th April
Europe.....	.....	Do.. ..	2d July
Helena.....	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	30th April
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	
Frances.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Princes Charlot	.....	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Duke of Lancaster	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	
James Morgan.	kinner & Co....	Clyde.. ..	10th May
Brilliant.....		Do.. ..	9th do
Memoon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	
Jno.....	.....	Llanelly ..	5th July
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co.	Bordeaux.	9th May
Bolivar	.....	Rio.... ..	4th June
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	18th May.

Time of High Water.

	Morn.	Aft.
SEPTEMBER 1840.	H. M.	H. M.
21st Monday.....	6 59	7 45
22nd Tuesday	8 27	9 4

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 21—Monday.—St. Matthew.
22—Tuesday.
23—Wednesday.—Battle of Assaye, 1803.
24—Thursday.
25—Friday.—New Moon.
26—Saturday.—St. Cyprian.
27—Sunday.—15th Sunday after Trinity.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 19TH SEPT. 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36 at 98-12	to	99
4 per Cent—1832	33 at 104	to	104-8

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.—At Deesa, on the night of the 10th Inst. Mary, the beloved wife of Captain John Peaney, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, aged 26. The demise of this gentle and amiable lady has thrown her family into the deepest affliction, and cast a general gloom over the society of the station.

At Tannah, on the morning of the 17th Instant, Sheikh Wolly Mohummud, Soobhedar Major, Commanding the Tannah Rangers: he served the British Goverment faithfully for forty years, and had attained the highest rank open to him, he was highly respected in life, and his death is regretted by many.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18th.—Capt. J. D. Brown, 10th Regt. N. I., from Aden.
do. do. Lieut. Col. P. D. Ottey, N. V. Battn., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17th.—Asst. Surgeon J. Murray, Med. Staff, to Mahabulishwar.
do. 19th. Capt. H. Morland, 28th M. N. I., to Jaulnah.
do. do. Lieut. M. S. Ottley, 6th M. Lt. Cavy.. to Europe.
do. do. Capt. M. G. Dennis, H. M. 6th Regt. to Poonah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "FOWLING PIECE" I beg to inform him that the Supreme Government and Legislative Council consider the Bombay Ducks "*fair game*," and whenever they get hold of them, always do them *brown*.

I am, your obedient Servant.
Act No. XVIII of 1840.
BOMBAY BENCH OF MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.
September 18th, 1840.

To Correspondents.

The Gentleman who sent us an Acrostic from Poona must see on reflection, that it is unfit for the Columns of a Newspaper. A Lady's name is too sacred to be bandied about in a public Journal. We would advise the writer to insert the Lines (which are pretty enough) in the young Lady's Album.

In reply to "FOWLING PIECE" we believe Wild Ducks are as much game as any other object of the Sportsman's pursuit.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, September 21, 1840.

THE following vessels have arrived since our last report; Sept. 18, H. C. Brig *Taptee*, A. Nesbitt, Commander, from Aden, 2nd Instant; Do. Do. Ship *Herefordshire*, H. T. Moore, Master, from London 9th June; *Passengers*: Major Tomlinson, H.M. 18th Regt.; Lieut. Sterling, H.M. 2nd Regt.; Ensign Bernard, Ensign James, Ensign Webb, Ensign Reid, Ensign Talbot, Dr. Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Sterling; Mr. H. McCullough, Mr.—McCullough and Mr. Wolfe, Civil Service, 225 Men, H. M. 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt., 5 Women, 5 Children; 158 Men, H. M. 18th Royal Irish Regt., 6 Women, 3 Children, Private Thos. Shaw, Wife and Children; Sept. 19, Ship *Lowjee Family*, R. Ayers, Master, from Aden 8th Instant. *Passengers*: H. C. Troops, Public and Private Followers—Intelligence received of the following vessels being at Aden, the *Charger*, *Sesostris*, *Clive*, and a Native Brig—Passed the Steamer at 9 A. M. on the 9th Sept. 110 Miles East off Aden; Do. 20, Ship *Herculean*, J. Grindale, Master, from Liverpool 6th June.

THE *Herefordshire* brought nearly 400 recruits for H. M. Queens Royals and the 18th or Royal Irish. The advent of European Troops at the present moment is particularly fortunate as that arm of the Service is likely to be called for without delay. Rumour has not yet fixed on the Regiment which will be sent to Scinde, but we are aware that active measures are being taken in all departments, and have no doubt that one of H.M. Regiments is about to proceed to the scene of action from the very nature of the preparations. The Army in these days certainly eat not the bread of Idleness.

AN Inquest was held on Friday evening at Mahim on the Body of a young Boy of the Hindoo Caste, between eleven and twelve Years of age who in a fit had fallen into a drain by the Road side, while fishing with a younger Brother, and a verdict returned accordingly.

AN Inquest was also held on the morning of Saturday last on the Body of a Man of the Mahratta Caste drowned in a well by the Road side, at Warree Bunder, and a verdict returned that deceased had drowned himself. It appeared that deceased had been suffering for some years from protracted disease and illness. And another on the same day, on the body of a Hindoo found the previous night lying dead by the side of the Ketwaddy Road, a Red Pugree and Dhuttee Cloth were lying near the deceased, but who he was or any thing respecting him could not be discovered.

THE Death of Miss EMMA ROBERTS announced by our contemporary of the *Times* is indeed a loss to the Literary World. We some months ago noticed her indisposition, when at Sattarah, she removed to Poona, but it appears with no benefit to her health and she expired on the 16th. This Lady has long been known to the world as an authoress and we believe passed some years in Bengal and the upper Provinces before she came among us on the Western side of India. She has been an excellent contributor to many periodicals for some years, and she enlivened the pages of the Asiatic Journal published by Messrs. Allen and Co. of Leadenhall Street with the Notes of her Journey through France and Egypt to Bombay. We are aware also that she wrote an excellent work on Cookery. Latterly she published a few essays in the pages of a Contemporary and advocated the improvement and enlightenment of her own sex among the Native Population. With every admirer of genius, we sincerely regret her loss and we fear it will be long ere we find one who will fill her place in the literary circles of India.

A rumour has been afloat for some days past that the reason for the postponement of the sale of Malabar Point Bungalows, is, that the seat of Supreme Government is finally decided by the Authorities in England to be in Bombay. If this be true we trust to see our little Island assuming the place she is entitled to, in Indian Politics as much by her Geographical position, as her speedy communication with the Mother Country. What new arrangements may wait upon the actual Establishment of *this measure*, we are yet unacquainted with, but we trust they will be such as will tend as much to the advantage of the Anglo Indian Community at large, as the Bombay public in particular.

WE have received a letter from Bhooj which gives the unwelcome news of the prospect of a famine with its attendant train of evils in Cutch. Four inches of rain only had fallen during the whole season and the affrighted Natives were already anticipating all the horrors of starvation and disease. We hope every thing will be done in time to lighten, (as it is impossible by human means to avert) the coming evil. Remissions of taxation will of course take place, and we trust the rapacity of grain dealers may be regulated as far as possible. An early subscription too, might be entered into in Bombay to afford assistance in time. We can only offer up in common with all men, our fervent aspirations that this calumity may be yet stayed, and that rain may even now fall, and a late harvest banish the fears of the wretched cultivators of the soil. Our letter was dated on the 10th Instant.

WE have received our Files of Calcutta Papers up to the 6th of September, they have just got the last Overland Mail, and are speculating on the attempted assassination of the Queen and all the topics which we have long ago discussed and forgotten, the China News is not yet acknowledged and we are consequently in possession of the earliest intelligence, and they will get it from THE BENIGHTED Bombay which will not be relished by the Editors in the City of Palaces.

In the *Hurkaru* there are a few lines from Bamean which we extract.

"We give the following passage of a private letter from Bameean, dated August 3, as it appears to be, in some measure, explanatory, of the movements, which have taken place in that quarter—[as recorded by us yesterday.]"

"The Shaick Ali Hazarehs have been in the habit of annually chupaoing this valley. This year they intended to chupao Topshee, (six miles to the east of Bamean,) and collected for that purpose. A scout was despatched to Shibr to gain intelligence, and learn that the idea had been abandoned as too hazardous. We had planned a pretty ambuscade for them with grape, and a charge of cavalry. Pretty good fishing here—principally trout—I caught forty-six on one day, and fifty-one on another. I hear that Dr. Lord, who has been to Caubul, is bringing on some reinforcements."

The Masonic Fraternity are fêteing their Worshipful Brother, Dr. Burnes K. H. from Bombay.

The Nepaul question seems as unsettled as ever and although there are rumours of War nothing tangible in the shape of orders appears yet to have been issued. There is no other intelligence of importance.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of the 9th of September gives us the information that a Brigade of Observation is to be formed at Champarun to watch the motions of the Nepaulese, and advance, if circumstances render it necessary, three Regiments are named. We give the extract:

"Whether a Nepaulese campaign, is or is not to be the order of the day; we are informed that a Brigade of Infantry is ordered to assemble at Champarun to watch the Nepaulese, this is a preliminary measure and may lead to others, if necessary. The Regiments said to be ordered, are the 28th, 41st, and 67th N. I.

It would appear however from the spirit of the Bengal Papers that a War with Nepaul is not apprehended as immediate. No doubt our successes or reverses in China will cause either a rise or fall in the barometer of the temper of the Goorkha Court towards us, as it is well known the Chinese exert an extraordinary influence over the Nepaulese and would probably intrigue with them to league against us. At present when such immense Armaments are required on all sides, we should hail a pacification with our Northern frontier Neighbours as a peculiarly felicitous event.

LETTERS from Quetta of the 7th August represent Captain Bean and his force now augmented to 300 Infantry, 4 Horse Artillery Guns and 100 of Shah Shoojah's Horse as in high spirits. Expecting to be attacked by the Beloochees but quite ready to give them a warm reception. Their success in the affair with Major Clibborn's party will probably accelerate an attack and we trust they will receive a second edition of what they got at Quetta before, which may chance to take some of the conceit out of them.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

We have nothing to add to the melancholy intelligence of the retreat and severe loss of Major Clibborn's party. It has fallen upon us like a thunder clap, and we are much mistaken if this is not the precursor of more disasters. Here are one regiment of Native Infantry and the left Flank Company of another (formerly one Battalion though now two separate Regiments) both *Grenadiers*, the very picked men of the Bombay Army, each Corps famed for maintaining desperate conflicts with superior forces at Mangalore and Corygaum, with a body of Cavalry and Guns, repulsed and forced to retreat by hordes of undisciplined mountaineers with the loss of every thing, but honor. That the affair must have been desperate, is proved by the returns, 3 officers, (for we have only heard of that number and had our information from the best authority) and 200 men out of a Force consisting of not more than 600 Bayonets in all, is as great as the usual casualties of a pitched Battle. The fate of Captain Browne's party is now indeed doubtful, and we can only leave the event in the hands of a merciful Providence. That a very obstinate campaign may be expected there can be no doubt, and we hear it rumoured that another regiment of Europeans is to be sent forthwith to the scene of action. The Sepoy is as intrepid as any soldier on the face of the Earth, but continued reverses bow down the spirit, and these Beloochees hitherto by their superior numbers have proved an overmatch for all the parties they have met with, in their own Mountains. The presence of more Europeans would cheer our dispirited ranks and one decisive action fought by their side would shew these savages that the Hindoo is as brave and physically formidable as faithful to his colours. Lord Keane has been much blamed by many for not employing the Native Army more during the Affghanistan Campaign, and we think deservedly. At Ghuzni the 16th, 35th and 48th Bengal Regiments formed no part of the Storming party, while the Bombay 19th were merely lookers on at the fray, though they might have been employed, and would no doubt have emulated their comrades in the race of glory, and at Khelat one Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry alone contributed to its fall. The Beloochees have had time to recover from the panic which succeeded to these events, they have seen with what small means a great enterprize was effected by the British, and uniting for once against the common enemy have determined to destroy the weak outposts which a fatuous policy sprinkled over the Country in detail, and make one desperate effort to recover the sovereignty of their Native Wilds and fastnesses. We fear the struggle is now only beginning, and that the Indian Government are entering into a contest which will be protracted and expensive, without results commensurate with the sacrifices of blood and treasure which must be made. It remains also to be seen when this News reaches lower Scinde, whether the Country of the plains which has been lately represented as so tranquil, will remain in that quiescent state, or will join with the Tribes of the Mountains to shake off the Invaders. Verily we shall pay an awful price for fixing an intrusive King on the throne of Cabul, whose friendship after all, hated and despised as he is by his nobles and subjects, would not avail us the least, in an Invasion of India from the North West. However the die is cast, and it is too late to look back, Regiments are being pushed on to the scene of action, and the new Brigadier Major General Brooks will probably arrive in Bombay on Saturday next. Brigadier Valiant has offered his services to Government to command his Regiment in the ensuing campaign, and we trust that five Corps (which by letters from Sukker, we understand to be in the highest order) will strike terror into the hearts of the Beloochees and take signal vengeance for our losses and reverses. We have so often recurred to the necessity of augmentation that we fear to nauseate our readers. However the Wolf has come to our doors at last with a *vengeance*, and we shall perhaps get that from the fears of the Home authorities, which was not to be expected from their justice. No matter from what such a boon takes its rise, we have no doubt the Army will not be severe in scrutinizing the motives but,

"Take the goods, the Gods provide."

A correspondent tells us that the Ahmedabad Races are about to be re-established. A meeting has been held by the Sporting Gentry at that station, a prospectus has been drawn up and a Subscription entered into which has already provided a sufficient fund for the different Stakes, Purses, &c. &c. We congratulate our friends of the Guzerat Turf on this addition to their favorite amusement, and have no doubt the new Races will emulate if not surpass in interest those which formerly enlivened the gay station of Ahmedabad.

THE *Pregoeiro da Liberdade* of Saturday last says. "We have received letters from Lisbon by the August Mail up to the 12th of July. Portugal was quite quiet. Inteiligence of the Death of the Baron de Caudal at Goa, had been received in June and the Ministers it is said, would immediately nominate his Successor, who would probably sail in August or September and proceed by the overland route. Report has not yet pointed out who the new Governor is to be. The Deputies for Goa had made a motion in the Senate urging that no delay should take place in the nomination.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, SEPT. 9.

DELHI.—Dull as usual. The rains still continue and the weather hot, except in the mornings, which give evidence of the welcome approsch of the cool season. Great sickness prevails among the Natives.

DEPARTURE.—September 1st, Lieut. J. S. Becher, Engineers, to Simla.

MUSSOORIE.—Rain and nothing but rain, with violent Thunder and Lightning. The Thermometer in the verandah in the afternoon as low as 69,d. in the house 67.d. Capt. Knatchbull of the H. A. has had a very narrow escape whilst riding, from his charger getting restive and shying over a kud with his rider. Captain K. was taken up insensible, and was much hurt, we are happy to say he is now recovering.

KURNAUL.—Nothing doing here, but many conjectures are afloat as to the removal of troops, it being stated that some of the Corps now at the station will move further north and be replaced by some from Delhi, or Meerut. The monotony of the station was broken in upon by a very good theatrical performance on the 25th ultimo, and another is to take place shortly.

JUBBULPORE.—"The rains have been very heavy indeed this season and the "oldest inhabitants" state that there has not been so heavy a fall since 1821. For 15 or 16 days the pouring scarcely stopped for an hour, and the poor ryots were beginning to fear for the crops. In many parts of the low grounds the seed has rotted in the earth, but the weather has now cleared up and if it only holds for 7 or 8 days there is every chance of having grain at very reduced prices, the usual rate is 40 to 45 seers for the small Rupee of 14 annas. The houses in Cantonments have suffered much.

A discharged Sepoy of the name of Soowhur Sing, murdered his wife in a most brutal manner a few days ago, first stabbing her, and then mutilating her face and body. The exact cause is not known but the indefatigable Magistrate is investigating the case.

The weather, since the beginning of June, has been really cold, and warm clothing has actually been, at times, necessary; while a walk in the day time is not uncommon, contrast this with Delhi or Meerut, at the present time of the year. Would not this be an excellent place for convalescent soldiers from Cawnpore, Dinapore, Nuggore, or Benares? The "Thug Factory" is progressing well."

SIRSA.—A case of the most atrocious description of murder and roberry occured in the immediate vicinity of Sirsa a short time since: two Bunnias coming to Sirsa with 4 or 5 camels laden with goods, met some distance from the city, two men, apparently travellers, in whose company they arrived just outside the ditch—when sitting down to refiesh themselves, they incautiously accepted some sweetmeats from their companions, which it appears were poisoned, the death of one, and narrow escape of the other was the result, together with the loss of all their goods and camels, no trace of the perpetrators has yet been discovered, although an active pursuit has been instituted.

We learn from Allahadad, that by an order issued by the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces, the Survey of Mirzapore and Ghazeepore has been stopped pending a reference to the Supreme Government. This is a rather surprising measure, for, if we are not much mistaken, one half of the above mentioned districts has been finished already, and Juanpore and Benares, the other two districts in the Division, have been completed. The settlement, if any objection exist to it, might have been stayed, but why the survey should, is more than common sense accounts for. We were aware that a difference of opinion prevailed between the Lieut. Governor and the Sudder Board of Revenue, but understood it was limited to the office of the settlement officer; and it is matter of doubtful policy to put a stop to the survey which is of other value than as a mere basis upon which to found a revenue assessment, more especially as a highly efficient establishment is on the spot and would complete the whole, we are informed, in one Season.

AGRA UKHBAR. SEPTEMBER 10.

We have information form a source, upon which the utmost reliance may be placed, that the Nepalese have acceded to the terms of our Government, but that Govt. have determined upon forming an Army of Demonstration along their frontier. It is to consist of *twelve* Regiments of Native Infantry, and two Companies of Artillery, and will assemble at Muozufurpoor, Tirhoot, towards the end of November. The following are among the Corps to be employed:

3rd Native Infantry from Barrackpore.
8th ditto ditto Bareilly.
23rd ditto ditto Agra.
36th ditto ditto Jumaulpore.
45th ditto ditto Shahjehanpore.
50th ditto ditto Mirzapore.
58th ditto ditto Barrackpore.
68th ditto ditto Allahabad.
73rd ditto ditto Sylhet.
Wing of the 2nd Local Horse.

This Demonstration is, of course, made to bind the Nepalese to their engagements, and should more decided proceedings be necessary, the Army of Observation will be increased by the Queen's 21st, 31st and 62nd Regiments, and the 2nd Europeans. The orders announcing this movement, will appear in a short time.

By letters from Calcutta we learn, that a relief of the troops in Affghanistan was strongly supported in the Council Chamber, but negatived by the Governor General, in consequence, it is said, of His Lordship's intention to make a movement across the Hindoo Koosh this season, with which a relief would have interfered. The object contemplated, is the possession of Herat, our existing relations with which, appear to be very embarrassing. A relief will, however, follow these operations.

We subjoin a late letter from a Correspondent at Cabool.

"The Envoy has heard both from home and from Colonel Shiel at Eezeroom, that the Russians intend making another attempt to reach Khiva, and this time the route will be from a Port in the Caspian, and across a desert, a distance of 1,700 miles. Shakespear writes, that Khiva is a most fertile country, well wooded with numerous forests, that could produce any quantity of timber for ship building.

Todd (at Heerat) has, it appears, completely failed in effecting what Government wished him to do. Government were anxious the Heeratees should attack Ghorian, a Persian position very near Heerat. Yar Mahomud led on Todd by promises, and got as much money out of him as he possibly could, and when he found his Banker stopping the supplies, told him (alias the Envoy to his Minister's Court, Major Todd) that he found he was not strong enough to attempt it. The Politicals give out, that there is no prospect of any troops moving in that direction, but the Commissariat are purchasing quantities of grain, and Sanders, of the Engineers, is coming in, no doubt, to give an account of the state of the fortifications there. From all this, I think, we may be pretty considerably and very well convinced, as Jonathan would say, that something is in agitation.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 2.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH ON THE RIVER, AND A NARROW ESCAPE.

Consequent on the excessive rains the river is swollen to such a degree and the current so rapid, that it is unsafe to venture out, particularly in dark nights, as the following melancholy account will tend to shew:—Last Sunday a young European female named Miss Johnstone, who we were informed was in the service of Mrs. Longueville Clarke, in company with a friend of hers named Miss Maloney and a Mr. Pritchard, went on board of a vessel to see a relation of hers in the Preventive Service, a Mr. Black as we were told; they remained on board the greater part of the day and were detained until a late hour in the evening on account of the inclemency of the weather; there being no prospect of the proximate abatement of the rain, they left the vessel between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock. The night being pitch dark, and the rain continuing, Miss Johnstone went inside, while her friends remained out, they had not proceeded far, when by the force of the current they were driven near a French vessel which was lying not far from Thompson's Ghaut; the manjee and boatmen exerted their utmost exertions to get clear, but all their efforts were of no avail, and they suddenly came in contact with her which accident immediately upset the boat; Miss Maloney and Mr. Pritchard saved themselves by clinging to the boat and were soon picked up by the crew, but unfortunately Miss Johnstone met with a watery grave.

A TIGER LOOSE AT COOLEY BAZAR AND THE INTREPID CONDUCT OF TWO SEPOYS.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning a young tiger belonging to Colonel Powney got loose; it appeared that the animal was kept in a cage in a godown at Cooley Bazar and happened to escape out of it from the planks in the bottom of it becoming rotten and giving way. There was a guard of about twelve Sepoys near the place, and also a number of Clashies and a Durwan, who were sitting at the gate of the Durwan's Master, a sergeant who lived there. The animal passed all these men very quietly and unobserved by them until it was about ten yards from them; they said nothing and the tiger proceeded on and halted about the distance of forty yards; it looked back, returned the same direction, that is, towards the men, and approached near the Sepoys; the Sergeant, who had been acquainted of the escape of the Tiger on seeing it came out in his compound and from the actions of the animal concluded that it meditated some harm; accordingly he fired his musket, but from his being too eager he missed shot; the beast then came nearer to one of the Sepoys and was about ten or twelve yards from him when the man discharged his musket at him, and hit him on the side; this made the animal furious and he uttered a deep and savage growl, curled up his nose and lips, showing his full range of teeth, and would no doubt have made a spring, but that he became faint from loss of blood; the Sepoy who fired at him and another more intrepid than the others at this sanguine moment went up to the animal and charged their bayonets at him which soon put a period to his anguish.

COURIER, SEPTEMBER 4.

Not long since we adverted to the melancholy fact of the existence of numerous bodies of Thugs in Southern India as well as in several other parts of the country, and expressed our belief that the active measures adopted by the Supreme Government, will effectually put down the barbarous practice so long carried on with impunity. We have now to congratulate the Indian community at large on the great and unprecedented success with which the energetic and benevolent exertions of Captain Vallancey, Assistant to the General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, have been attended. A detailed account of his operations and of the progressive steps by which he attained his object was, a few days ago, published in the Madras papers. There are few public officers who have more onerous and harassing, but not the less responsible, duties to perform, than those who are engaged in the operations for the apprehension of Thugs. Their lives are not unfrequently exposed to imminent dangers, while the privations and annoyances to which they are subject, can be more easily imagined than described. But the consciousness of having freed the country from a set of miscreants, who look upon spoliation and murder as a trade, nay, as their undoubted birthright, will afford them an inward satisfaction which will amply compensate them for the troubles, and fatigues and dangers to which they are subject. Major Sleeman has won the golden opinions of the Natives of Bengal as well as of the Upper Provinces, for his active and meritorious exertions towads the effectual suppression of Thuggee and so great is the awe which his name inspires in the minds of the inhabitants, that it has become a nursery song in Jubbulpore and other districts contiguous to it.

"Silmon Sahibka hookum jari
Rasta mey dangha sha ghoonaghari."

Captain Vallancey supposes that there are separate clans of Thugs in Cuttack, to which his exertions will now be directed. We have sufficient reasons to believe that his conjecture is well grounded, for we have been informed by those who have lately returned from a pilgrimage to Juggernauth, that the lives of several pilgrims were attempted by these bloodthirsty ruffians, and in one or two instances, they succeeded in their cruel and inhuman purposes. They are generally seen in the habiliment of an agriculturist or a Bramin, and there is nothing in their exterior which betrays their inward guilt and criminality. They often worship their tutelar deities before they set out on their marauding expedition, and seldom to be found congregated in one place. They send out emissaries to several parts of the district, in order to be informed if any rich booty is on their way, and when they receive previous intimation to the effect, it is ten to one but they will capture the prize. These are facts to which the native inhabitants of the place will bear their unimpeachable testimony, and if Captain Vallancey can effectually extirpate the race and destroy their strongholds, he will render an essential service not only to Government and the community but to the cause of humanity itself.

HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 4.

As we have now been, for some time past, receiving very pleasing intelligence concerning the state of the country on the borders of the Hindoo-Koosh, we are much disappointed at receiving intelligence of a somewhat contrary nature. The following letter just received from Bameean, shows that all is not so tranquil, in that neighbourhood, as we have been led to expect:—

"*Bameean, 3rd August.*—In a previous letter, I informed you that the Goorkah Corps had been pushed forward to Bajgah, some few miles to the Eastward Kaamurd. This forward movement does not at all please the hill tribes of the neighbourhood, and several of the Chiefs in the Kamurd valley have thrown off the mask and shewn themselves our enemies. From time to time, we have received reports of the gathering of armed men in the vicinity of Capt. Hay's position, and of the disaffection of some of the Chiefs, especially Boba Beg and Sula Beg, of Kamurd. Shots have been exchanged; a party of two companies of Infantry were sent towards the Dundunuhikun pass to clear the road, and on their return, rested for the night under the walls of Sula Khan's fort, anticipating no evil from the inhabitants; but in the morning they were saluted by a sharp fire, which was returned for some time; but the enemy had the advantage of the cover of the walls, and our infantry withdrew and retreated towards Bajgah in an orderly manner. Luckily they were met on the road by two other companies under the command of Lieut. Sturt, of the Engineers, (who is on a reconnoitring expedition) or their loss would have been more severe—1 Jemadar and 20 men have been wounded. The two 5½ inch mortars left this on the 1st and 26 pounders start to-morrow for Syghan, together with 50 Infantry. Bameean will be (and indeed is) exceedingly weak, the force consisting of the Troop, 25 Hindustani Infantry and about 250 Affghan ditto. I cannot give you any very explicit account of affairs, as indeed I scarcely understand the business myself. The Meer Wallee, it is said, is inciting the Ajurees and other tribes to rise; and it is reported (the report is tolerably authentic,) that the Dost is at Kooloom."

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Cabul, dated 8th August:—

Camp, Cabul 8th August, 1840.—"We have no news from the North. A report is in circulation, that Dost Mahomed is positively coming in; but I'll believe it, when I see him.

"Last evening's post brought us positive accounts of the recapture of "Kelat." The particulars have not yet been made known. All that I have heard is, that the people inside of the town, lent assistance to Merab Khan's son's party, many of whom they got in by stealth, over the walls, &c. &c. Captain Hay, commanding the Goorkah corps, has been ordered in from "Kamurd," in consequence, it is said, of his having taken upon himself to send a part of his regiment to surprise a Fort in the Usbeks dominions. Captain Codrington has been sent to take command of the Goorkahs. Reports are also rife regarding a certain British officer in the Shah's service having done a little business in the *salt way*. The circumstances, if true—and it can scarcely be doubted—will probably call for some investigation.

The Ghiljies are all quiet again. Pray, may I ask, what great political good has the Commandant of the Force which lately left this for the Ghiljie country, done? I observe some kind regimental (no doubt) friend, puffs the gallant Colonel up in every paper in the country. Now really, excuse me, I hope, I cannot allow that the Lieutenant-Colonel is the man, the great character, your correspondent tries to make him out. He is very good in his way no doubt—but I'll say no more.

"Sir W. Cotton has lately been threatening to move ground in consequence of the Lines of H. M. 13th being in such a filthy mess. This would be a boon to the troops certainly, after almost every officer and a great part of the men have gone to the expense of building houses and huts. If the Baron of Bokhara plays these tricks, he will no longer be styled "our General." Certain houses belonging to certain officers of rank are building in the new cantonment, and the proposed camp ground is not far off the new cantonment, consequently some suspicion exists as to the real motives or causes for the move. It is to be hoped, however, that our General (call him so once more) won't allow himself to be led away and give annoyance to the whole camp, for the sake of one or two interested and selfish individuals, who only look to their own personal comforts and despise the idea of others thinking of such a thing as comfort."

COURIER, SEPTEMBER 5.

We understand that one Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naicks, 2 Buglers and 80 Sepoys, to be armed as Riflemen, and clothed in green uniform, are to be selected from each of the following Regiments:

The 9th and 41st at Benares.
The 68th and 72d at Allahabad.

By the Overland, instructions have been received from the Court of Directors to add one Lieutenant and one Ensign to each Regiment.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11.

STEAM MEETING.—We are indebted to the Examiner for the Steam Meeting which was, we learn from the same source, well, tho' not numerously attended but the greater number of Native Gentlemen present on this than former occasions, affords satisfactory proof of the increasing interest felt by our Native fellow subjects in the grand object of the Meeting, which was moreover, it seems, marked by a unanimous determination to support Mr. Curtis's plan. Six additional Members have been added to the Committee, amongst whom we are happy to observe the name of Captain Biden, as Corresponding Member, whose well known zeal and activity gives the best promise that the question will be kept alive, associat-

ed, as he is, with a Committee who feel the warmest interest in the success of this undertaking :—

The following resolutions were submitted and unanimously agreed to at a Meeting of the conditional Subscribers to the Comprehensive Steam Fund of 1839, *and of parties favorable to the plan proposed by Mr. Curtis, held at the College Hall on Wednesday the 9th of September* 1840.

Proposed by Sir Robert Comyn, seconded by Colonel Alexander.

RESOLUTION I.—That having taken into consideration the modified Prospectus of the London East Indian Steam Navigation Company lately promulgated by Mr. Curtis, this Meeting most cordially concurs in the following declaration adopted by a Meeting of the supporters of the Company held in Calcutta on the 8th ultimo, viz.

"We whose names are hereunto signed believing "that the proceedings in progress at home under "the management of Mr. Curtis and his Colleagues "are those most likely to result in a regular, speedy, "and efficient Steam Communication with England, "by way of the Red Sea, hereby pledge ourselves to "support him, and to endeavour to obtain Shareholders for his proposed Company, and we earnestly "entreat our respective friends to do the same; it "being understood that it shall be optional with such "Shareholders to have their Subscriptions returned "to them in the event of Mr. Curtis not completing "his Company or to have them transferred to the "Agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company "established in Calcutta on the terms contained in "the following Resolution passed at a Meeting on the "United Steam Committee under date 1st inst. "viz.

"Having every reliance on 'Mr. Curtis' judgment "and discretion and every confidence in his ultimately succeeding—still to provide for the possibility "of failure, Resolved that in case Mr. Curtis should "not succeed in his present arrangements and should "see no reasonable prospects of being enabled to "get up his scheme he be requested to transfer the "funds remitted to him through the Committee "to the Agents in London of the Precursors, provided the original constitution of these is preserved and "they have joined no other Company, but should "such constitution have undergone any change or the "Precursors have joined any other Company, Mr. "Curtis will hold the Funds respectively at the disposal of the several Subscribers in the event of his "abandoning his measures."

Proposed by Mr. Norton, seconded by Capt. Biden.

2.—That the conditional Subscribers who have already paid a deposit of 10 per Cent. on their Shares, be requested without delay to pay up an additional 10 per Cent. and to complete the payment of their further instalments in the manner laid down in the Prospectus.—And parties who have not yet subscribed be now earnestly invited to do so; and pay up instalments to the same extent.

Proposed by Archdeacon Harper, Seconded by Dr. Wylie.

3.—That Subscribers be requested in transmitting their Instalments, to communicate to the committee their wishes as to the ultimate disposal of their Subscriptions, it being understood that where no such communication is made; the Committee will remit the Amount to Mr. Curtis to be held subject to the further instructions of Subscribers, in the event of his failing to establish the Company now started under his auspices.

Proposed by Mr. J. Thomson, Seconded by Mr. G. Wellington.

4.—That this Meeting consider it due to Mr. Curtis again to record their grateful acknowledgment for his long and unwearied exertions to establish a Comprehensive Steam Communication with India, and more especially for the concessions he has made, in his last Prospectus to the wishes of the Indian Subscribers, which it is hoped may be the means of uniting all Parties in one general and strenuous effort for the accomplishment of the great object they all have in view.

Proposed by A. Macleane Esq. seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot.

5.—That the following Gentlemen be added to the present Steam Committee viz.

G. Norton, Esq. Captain Biden, Colonel Doveton, J. Thomson, Esq. G. Wellington, Esq. and Lieut. Col. Tulloch.

THE ARMENIAN COMMUNITY OF MADRAS.—We heard a few days since with much surprise, that an idea had become prevalent amongst the Armenian community of the Presidency, that their loyalty to the British government has been of late suspected by the Authorities. That any such suspicions have really existed, we do not in the least believe, and attribute the rumour of them to the circumstance of certain Armenian gentlemen having been some time since examined by the Police on their arrival in India, under the supposition that they might possibly be Russian spies, a matter which was, we understand at the time most fully disposed of. The Armenians have fixed themselves in India ever since it became subject to Christian dominion, and the page of history cannot shew one single act of treachery towards the British Government, who, on the contrary, have in former years derived no small advantage when Funds were wanting to carry on Wars in the East, from the ready investment of Armenian wealth in the public securities; and it would seem that Queen Victoria has no more loyal subjects than the present Armenian Community of Madras by whom Her Majesty is as regularly prayed for every Sunday, as by any other class of her subjects. We are given to understand too, that the Armenian Vicar of Madras preached a sermon upon the subject of Her Majesty's late escape on Sunday last, quoting as his text, the unwillingness of David to slay Saul his king. Samuel, 24th Chapter and 6th Verse. The reverend gentleman next stated "that kings were appointed by Divine Providence for the advantage of their countries and people, for whose benefit they sacrifice their own personal comforts, and in return deserve to be the objects of their subjects reverence and love; that England more especially enjoys a mild Government, and possessing as it does a youthful Sovereign, endowed with every virtue and the pride and almost idol of her people, it is difficult to conceive how a British subject could be found base enough to attempt her sacred life, which having been by Divine Providence most mercifully preserved, he entreated his congregation to follow the example set by the British Nation in acknowledging this interposition of the Almighty hand, and join with himself in public thanksgiving and prayer for the preservation of their beloved Sovereign with all their hearts." Such we are informed was the tenor of the Vicar's discourse and which was followed by the customary thanksgivings used in the Armenian Church Service.

HERALD, SEPTEMBER 9.

We beg to remind our Presidency readers that the Steam Meeting in support of Mr. Curtis's plan, is to be held *this morning, at* 11, *at the College Hall*. We need scarcely say that we hope a powerful demonstration will be made at this gathering in favour of the scheme propounded by Mr. C. and his excellent colleagues, the effect of which shall be to encourage them in the prosecution of their noble and truly patriotic enterprise.

We are informed that the Commander in Chief arrived at the Hills on the 31st ultimo, and took his seat at the Council board on the succeeding day. Sir Hugh Gough reached Bangalore on the 29th.

Major General Delamotte arrived at Belgaum and assumed command of the Division on the 24th ultimo. On the following day Brigadier England left the station for Bellary.

By the retirement in Europe of Major Francis Hunter, of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, the following promotions take place in that Corps;—Captain Munsey becomes a Major, Lieutenant Mowbray a Captain, and Cornet the Hon. D. Kennedy a Lieutenant.

HERALD, SEPTEMBER 12.

Among other rumours of the day it is strongly reported that Major Whistler will be ordered to join his Regiment, that Captain Dalrymple will succeed to the vacancy thereby occasioned on the Magisterial Bench, and that Mr. McKennie will be again appointed to act as Assistant Master Attendant. Report speaks very favourably of Captain Dalrymple's qualifications for the magistracy, and we presume there is only one opinion as it respects Mr. McKennie's fitness for the beach appointment. Should the latter gentleman be again called upon to officiate as Assistant Master Attendant, we hope it will be but preparatory to His confirmation in the office by the Hon. Court. His past services fully entitle him to expect this. We do not pretend to be very conversant with state secrets, and are therefore ignorant of the reason why those valuable appointments,—the Travancore Residentship and the Ceded Districts' Paymastership,—are allowed to remain so long vacant. The delay cannot arise, we should imagine, from any difficulty in finding officers qualified, or willing, to fill them. As it respects the Travancore appointment, it was currently and confidently reported some weeks back that Colonel Cullen had obtained it, but if so it seems strange that the fact should not have been notified ere this. The public suspense regarding these appointments should be relieved.

The Order in Council, allowing the admission of Sugar, the produce of the territories of Madras into the ports of the United Kingdom, at the lower rate of duty, is we observe, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of last evening: so our Presidency as it respects the exportation of this important article of traffic, is now placed upon the same footing as Bengal, and one cause of dissatisfaction is happily removed.

A horrible murder, we are informed, was committed in the neighbourhood of Royapettah, on Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning last. The victim was a native man, and it is supposed that several persons were concerned in the perpetration of the revolting deed. The particulars, as far as they have transpired, (for the Coroner's inquiry had not closed when our informant forwarded us his account,) are as follows.

"The murdered man was found on Tuesday morning on his face in a tank, to the depth of a man's waist. The body when taken out was in a crippled position, or rather he died in a struggling manner. There was not a vesture of cloth about his person nor were his hands and feet tied up in any manner, as reported. On the day of discovering the corps, the turband was found a little distance off the body' but the day following about 3 or 4 yards off the shore was found two garments of the deceased with a pair of slippers and an handkerchief. The cut on the throat severed the wind pipe: on the two sides of the orifice slight cuts of the knife appear in two or three different places, as if the weapon was used more than once, thereby leaving its impression. The keys of the deceased were picked up on the shore of the tank. There are some persons in custody, but nothing tangible against them. As the murder was committed by several persons there in no doubt of their being apprehended."

SPECTATOR' SEPTEMBER 12.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Lieutenant J. BRADDOCK, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, and Actuary of the Government Bank, which took place at the Presidency on the 9th Inst. after an illness of but short duration.

The scientific attainments and mechanical ability of Lieut. BRADDOCK are well known and appreciated. And to the objects of his more particular pursuits, he added a considerable fund of general information and an active benevolence of character, which endeared him to a large circle of friends. His treatise on the manufacture of Gunpowder has established its reputation as a useful and comprehensive manual on a subject of military interest; and was most serviceable at the date of its publication, when such a work was much wanted. His late work on Chemical Tests and Analysis, noticed in our Journal a few months since, has also met with general approbation, as a guide of practical utility to the chemical student.

The indefatigable zeal and assiduity of Lieutenant BRADDOCK in conducting the affairs of one of our most useful and benevolent public charities, the "Friend-in-Need Society," are also well known. He officiated as Secretary, to this Institution for upwards of twenty years, and the value of his disinterested labours in its behalf, will long be appreciated by the Madras public.

European Intelligence.

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, AUGUST 1

THE Marines of the Mediterranean Fleet, within future, be brigaded into one or more battalions, and a head-quarters stationed at Malta, or some other port, so as to render this highly-disciplined force available for any occasion that may arise. There are about 1800 Marines now serving on board the line-of-battle ships, independent of those in frigates and small vessels, calculated to produce a formidable force, when aided by small-armed seamen, and supported by seamers.

A PAMPHLET has been sent to us, entitled "Considerations on Foreign Enlistment," in which the author attempts an investigation of the principles according to opinion on the subject should be formed. We at once pronounce the essay to be pure philosophical abstraction, for there is nothing *practical* in it, or *practicable*. If all the world were QUAKERS, then, no doubt, as there would be nobody to draw a sword, there would be no war, and we might realise the dogma with which the writer starts, and all our armies might safely be disbanded. As for the main object of his work, the sinfulness and impolicy of engaging in mere mercenary service, and drawing a sword in the quarrels of other nations, the same has been said and better told in hundreds of works before; it is even admitted by all sensible men—but with what result? We find hundreds of English, Germans, and French in the Russian service; English crowd to this day into the Prussian and Austrian, the Spanish and Portuguese services. They are favourably treated, and placed in the best regiments of the two former armies. We employed thousands of Hessians and other Germans in the first American War, and thereby exasperated greatly the feelings of the Americans against our rule. The best officers in the Russian Armies have always been foreigners; and in the Russian Navy we have furnished our quota. It was our officers who raised, formed, and perfected the Russian Navy. In the last war, we had in our ranks, Russians, Swedes, Germans, Hanoverians, Sicilians, Greeks, Swiss, and French;—some of them driven thereto by political circumstances—the French, because emigrants, and fighting, as they conceived, in the cause of their dethroned king; the Hanoverians, because their country was forcibly possessed by the French, or by our good friend the King of Prussia, who has always coveted Hanover, a kingdom which intersects his own; the Sicilians, because Naples was possessed by the French, and their King a fugitive in Sicily, which our fleet and armies alone preserved from the same fate.

In short, unless this writer can prevent the recurrence of the same political combinations, it is useless to argue the matter, for they will always produce the same results, one nation assisting another, more or less, directly in this way. Mere moralists or philosophers may spin theories, but the sense and the wants of mankind will always lead them by *the most direct cut* to fulfil their ends. Besides, the writer has not at all touched on what is the principal and leading cause of all *the evil* which he denounces—of our youth taking service under foreign banners. What else can they do? Nearly the whole of those young men could do nothing better. Every profession is overflowing at home; there is absolutely nothing of an honorable profession, or indeed of the meaner, that is not overstocked. We are at peace with nearly all the world. Our *young blood* must find a vent for their zeal and exuberant spirits. Any quarrel, any war, they say, rather than none. We reject mostly all from our ranks, unless they have family influence or fortune; and so, blind are people, that party writers, while denouncing the *atrocious bloodthirsty rabble, the legion, the dog's meatians, &c.*, whom Evans was taking to Spain, *to meddle in the quarrels of other nations*, lauded to the skies the *spirit of honourable enterprise* which conducted hundreds of other Englishmen to fight for DON CARLOS!! Such is the candour of modern criticism!

But in order to realise our writer's advice, we must first induce all nations to turn Quakers, and then disband our armies; or we must find occupation at home for our youth. Till then, we must allow them to take it where they can find it. To attempt to dictate to each individual, or to theorise for the mass, is absurd and useless, if not impertinent. A proof of it is to be found in one of the very cases at which the Pamphleteer incidentally points—that of Poland.

By one of the most abominable stretches of tyranny on record, that kingdom is parcelled out amongst its stronger neighbours, who coveted the land, and took each what was most convenient from 1772 to 1795. By the treaty of Vienna of 1815, a small remnant was still reserved as Poland under the government of Russia; but still a separate state, with a distinct flag, army, treasury, and administration. The revolting cruelty of Constantine, and death of the humane Alexander, drove the Poles to insurrection, as the Circassians and Lesghis now are. They failed; and their country has been forcibly annexed to the Russian Empire; the army amalgamated with the Russian. The chief and best of the Poles are either in voluntary exile, or in Siberia. Their children torn away from their parents by thousands annually, and sent to Russian Regiments, or to the Military colonies—their language abolished—their laws reversed—their national religion, costume, and habits denounced—their colleges seized—the Russian language alone allowed to be taught in schools—the wives and daughters of the most eminent handed over to Russian soldiers—their estates to Russian Officers; *what under such a combination of cruelty are the patriot Poles to do*? They have no longer a country. It is evident, also, from the course of events, and the gradual development of Russian ambition to the S. E., that she will before long be placed in direct collision with England. Are we then or are the Poles, to reject the most obvious means which Providence in its wrath, or for wiser purposes, has placed in the hands of both, to arrest the career of Russia; and even by the very means she has created and placed in our hands—the discontent and fury of the millions she has robbed and outraged in every way that her policy and despotic form of Government has permitted, not only to redress the wrongs of nations, but to inflict such retribution as prevent its recurrence? The moralist may deplore, but the statesman, the English patriot, or the Pole, should refuse the opportunity, would deserve to be hanged as a fool or traitor for so doing.

It is evident that our next war will be with Russia, whose progress towards the East, as well as its object, is now undisguised, unless the long and wordy mystifications of Nesselrode be accepted as better coin than the calm and brief eloquence of Palmerston's diplomatic rebukes. What then should prevent our forming a POLISH LEGION, on the same model as the Hanoverian? Not that we now want *men* to fight our battles, for we are overstocked, and half a million of Irish and Scotch might be placed under arms in a year if necessary—but with the political view of fighting Russia with her own weapons! In six months or less after a declaration of war, England *might* send a fleet to the Baltic with 50 or 60,000 British and Polish troops, and arms and stores for 250,000 or 300,000 more. The coasts of Circassia may be approached in the same way; and the simultaneous advance of 100,000 men from India would soon clear the country south of the Caucasus. A statesman like Chatham would, the necessity of the conflict being evident, begin betimes to prepare the tools with which to confine Russia within her proper limits, as in 1771—for it is manifest that Russia is preparing on her side, and her discarding the mask is now only a question of time. Are we to be supine while she is always at work?

The Pot-Boy Lunatic.—Since Oxford's trial a marked difference is observable in the prisoner's appearance and manners. He appears much more cheerful, and seems as if a considerable weight had been removed from his mind. His manner towards the turnkey who was in attendance on him was also somewhat different from what it had been before the trial, and he ceased to continue that reserve which had previously marked his conduct. He had been visited by his mother, sister, and both his uncles, and entered into a long history of the occurrence, and detailed the whole particulars relating to his exploits. On Saturday week an order was received by Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate from the Home Office, for his immediate removal to Bethlehem-hospital. On receipt of it Mr. Cope, proceeded to the cell of Oxford, and told him to prepare for his removal, telling him at the same time where he was going to take him. The prisoner did not betray the slightest emotion on receiving the intimation, and in a short time after he was taken by Mr. Cope, in a hackney-coach to St. George's Fields, and handed over to the proper authorities of Bethlehem Hospital.

On the recommendation of the Duchess of Bedford (says the *Doncaster Gazette*), Mrs. Mason is appointed to attend the Queen as nurse, during an expected period. Her allowance is to be 300*l.* for the month, and 1*l.* per day afterwards, and she is to be head nurse with assistants.

Jack Sheppardism—An inquest was held at Walworth on Wednesday, on a boy of 13 years of age, and of respectable parents, who had come by his death through trying experimentally the sensation of hanging, caused by his reading the adventures of "Jack Sheppard" and other philosophers of his clique. The father, in giving evidence, said,—Deceased was a good lad; I loved him dearly. The rest of my family are doing well, and the violent and untimely death of this boy has bowed me to the grave, where I must quickly follow him. There can be no possible reason, as far as I know, that could have induced my child to destroy himself, as he was much loved by myself and his brothers and sisters, than that he committed the act from the peculiar impulse he received by reading the adventures of bad characters, and the fact of two numbers of the "Annals of Crime" (which are extracted from the Newgate Calendar," comprising the adventures of our greatest malefactors who have expiated their crime on the scaffold) being found on the table which it appears he had been reading that evening, and at a page turned down on the table was the description of "*Blueskin* rejoining *Jonathan Wild*, after his acquittal for the robbery of *Mr. Kneebone's* house."—Verdict, "Found hanging."

Honneur aux Tailleurs.—At a house in Norfolk-st., Strand, where a Naval Officer with his family lately lodged, the gas escaped on the ground floor, and on the officer coming home one night he found the house in flames. An alarm was immediately given—the neighbours rushed to the spot—the staircase was in flames, and the officer distracted, and, against the advice of the bystanders, was pulling off his coat, and making through the flames to the upper part of the house, to try to save his family, when he was pulled down by a tailor, who said, "If you are determined to go up, I'll go with you, and help you to save your wife and Children." The two accordingly crawled up through the fire and smoke: the family could not be found above, for they had previously made their escape; much scorched, the officer and his noble assistant got back to the street. There the officer's wife was standing in the midst of the crowd with her shivering children, and witnessing the total loss of her property. None of the bystanders offered to take her into their houses, till the wife of another tailor came up, and, slipping 15s. into her hand, said, "Our home close by is at your service; come to it immediately, and stay as long as you like."—The generous offer was accepted.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, AUG. 1,

DURHAM.

CHAPMAN *v.* WARRELL.—SEDUCTION.

This was an action by the plaintiff to recover compensation for the loss of the services of his daughter, in consequence of her seduction by the defendant.

Mr. Knowles in opening the case, stated that this was an action brought by a parent to recover compensation for an injury above all others distressing to his feelings, aggravated in this case by the fact of the opportunity of committing that wrong having been obtained by the defendant by pretence of an honourable attachment, and which had resulted, not as the father had reason to expect, in the honourable settlement in life of his child but in her ruin and dishonour. The parties, it would papear, were in point of worldly circumstances similarly situated. Her father was a farmer and limeburner, occupying seven or eight hundred acres of land. The defendant was also a farmer, one of several children, on whom, in consequence of the mental afflictions of his father, the care of his property had devolved. The young lady was now 23 years of age. The defendant was about a year and a half younger. She was one of a family of four sons and two daughters. She was, as was usual, and most properly so, in the habit of attending to the domestic affairs about her father's house, and of going with him to Darlington market. While there, in the Easter of 1836, she met with Mr. Watson, a friend of her father's, in company of a young lady of the name of Bell and defendant. They were introduced, and the party had a glass of wine together at the inn where they usually stopped. The next day the defendant rode across to the residence of the plaintiff's son, with whom he was on terms of friendship, and asked to be introduced to the family. This was assented to. They went together to the plaintiffs house and spent the evening. From that time up to the April of the following year the defendant continued to visit at the plaintiff's house in the character of a suitor. A number of letters passed between them of the kind which usually passed between persons under such circumstances. In the month of April in the last year the defendant ceased in his attentions. Previous to that time he had been apprised of the state in which the young lady was, and in the month of September she was delivered of a child. He could not anticipate what could be urged in extenuation of the defendant's conduct. He had some intimation that it was intended to attack the character of the plaintiff's daughter. The jury would see her—would hear her testimony—they would observe her demeanour in the box, and judge for themselves how little foundation there was for any such pretence, and it would then be their duty to estimate the damages to which the plaintiff was entitled, to compensate, so far as such means could, for the poignant wrong that had been done to his feelings as a father, and the ruined prospects of his child.

Miss Chapman, examined by Mr. Wortley, stated that she was the daughter of the plaintiff. She lived in his house, attended to the domestic concerns of the family, and frequently accompanied him to Darlington market. (She stated the circumstances under which the acquaintance commenced, as detailed by the learned counsel.) The defendant continued to visit in her father's family as her suitor for several months. In the beginning of the year 1839 she found she was in the family way and mentioned it to the defendant. Shortly after he fell off in his attentions, about the month of April. He had previously always spoken of marriage, mentioned his property as about 500l. a-year, and spoke of the farm on which he now lives, as that on which they would reside after their marriage. Shortly after April he ceased altogether to visit at her father's, and in the month of June her parents discovered she was pregnant. She immediately, with her mother's knowledge, left the house to avoid her father's anger, and went to the residence of a Mrs. Thomson, a former acquaintance. While there the defendant wrote to her to meet him at Stockton, saying he would make her a happy bride. She went over to Stockton early in the morning, and they had some conversation together on the subject. In the course of this conversation he took up her bag, and, asking her what she had in it, turned out the letter which he had written to her, and burnt it, saying that was all he wanted. He said it never was his intention to marry her, and that she was a disgrace to her family. She replied, "who made me so?" He said the child was not his, and when it was born it would have dark hair and dark eyes. The child was born in December. It is now living.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Alexander as to the defendant having on the occasion of the meeting at Stockton accused her of improper conduct with several individuals. This she denied. She understood that what he said as to the black hair and eyes referred to one Abraham Wearmouth, a neighbouring farmer. The defendant had mentioned him before. He never spoke of any other parties. The defendant had on one occasion called at her window after the rest of the family had gone to bed; she merely spoke him out of the window. The first impropriety between them occurred in September, 1838, the day of Acliffe feast. She had been with the defendant seeing some of their friends home. On returning to her father's house, about nine o'clock, her father and mother were not at home, and the defendant remained at the house till their return, a little before eleven.

On re-examination she denied most positively that there was any ground for the imputations against her in respect of any of the individuals mentioned.

Evidence having been given of the defendant's means, from which it appeared he occupied several farms, lived as a gentleman, kept hunters, and sported occasionally,

Mr. Alexander addressed the jury in mitigation of damages.

His lordship having summed up,

The jury retired for about half an hour, and into court with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500l.

EXETER.

LUSCOMBE V. PRETTY JOHN.

Mr. Crowder opened the case in a very pathetic manner. This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a respectable farmor, to recover from the defendant, who was also a farmer, compensation in a damage for the loss of the services of his daughter, by reason of the defendant having seduced her. The learned counsel represented that the plaintiff had a large family, and that his daughter Dorothy was in the habit of attending Kingsbridge market, and there selling eggs and butter, and in 1838 she was 17 years of age; that the defendant had been introduced to her at the market, and after a short acquaintance he offered her marriage, and commenced a course of courtship, and having solemnly sworn to marry her. The girl then begged of him to go to her father, but he made various excuses to put off the interview. In a short time the girl found she was in the family way, and then the defendant advised her to take medicine in order to procure an abortion. The girl pressed him to marry her, and her mother also saw him, and urged him to do her justice by making her his wife, but the defendant said he never intended to marry her, and he then made a most serious attack upon her character by charging that she had been intimate with other men, and said that he was not father of the child. In the course of the year 1838 the girl was confined, and the child was now living and a burden upon plaintiff. It was for this injury that the plaintiff now brought his action, and he (Mr. Crowder) thought the jury would consider it a case requiring serious damage at their hands. He would place the witness before them, and should look with confidence to the result of their verdict.

Dorothy Luscombe.—I am the daughther of Mr. W. Luscumbe, who is a farmer; he has nine children I am the youngset of the daughters. I am 19 years old. My sister is married to a farmer. In 1838 I assisted my father and mother. I attended Kingsbridge market with poultry and butter. I used to go to the Golden Lion Commercial Inn to wait for my father. I first saw the defendant early in 1833 at that inn. I was sitting in the bar with the landlady, and was introduced to him. I remained there half an hour. On the next Saturday I attended the market again, and saw the defendant in the street. He spoke to me, and asked me when I was going home. I said immediately. He said he should overtake me on the road, and I went towards home. I was on horseback He overtook me, and talked with me. He asked me if I was engaged or not. I told him I was not. He asked me if I would allow him to pay his addresses to me. I told him I would. He hoped he should see me again on the next Saturday. I told him I should be at market. He said he had something to say to me particularly, and asked me if I would go for a walk. He walked into a narrow lane. He swore he would marry me, and he made improper proposals to me and upon his promising to marry me I gave way to him. I then asked him if he should go to my father's, but he said he could not stop then. He asked me to come out on Tuesday evening. I said I would, and that I was going to Frinston. I met him at six o'clock in the evening. We walked together for an hour in the fields. We went close to my father's house, and I asked him to go in, but he said he could not. We were to meet again on the Wednesday week near Topshams-bridge. Met on that evening at six o'clock. I asked him when he intended to be married, he said he did not think he ever should. He said if I was in the family-way I was to take salts and destroy the child. I was intimate with him four or five times. I told him I was going to Plymouth; he said he would meet me again before I went. I went to Modbury, nine miles from my father's, to meet him according to his appointment, but he did not come. I was confined with child in the December following.

Cross-examined.—This is not my market bonnet (it was a very smart one). I go to church in it. All my dress is found by my father. The defendant was a stranger when I first met him at the inn. Don't often ride home without my father. I have been in the habit of attending the market four years. I don't know whether the officers at Plymouth are gay men. Upon my oath I did not speak to an officer there, nor to any gentleman in the street. I had my cousin (Mrs. Dennis) with me. I have never come home from market later than half-past six, except when I had partieular business. I have never been later than eight o'clock. I was at Modbury fair once. I came home at nine o'clock with my brother. I know Foster. I never spoke to him about marriage, nor have I walked with him, or had any intimacy with him. I never told him he was the father of my child. I was pregnant when I went to Plymouth in the early part of March. The child was born on the 5th of December.

Mary Ann Dennis.—Dorothy Luscombe was on a visit with me at Plymouth. She never went out alone. I never knew her speak to any men there. I afterwards went to the defendant's with my aunt. She said she was to come to know what he intended to do about her daughter, who was in the family way. He said he did not intend to marry her. He said he had been informed she had been with other men. She asked who they were. He said he could tell her, but he did not choose. He said he would come and see her after her confinement. He said a wife was no use to him, for he had no house to take her to.

Mr. Erle then addressed the jury for the defendant, and he said he should produce evidence to show that this girl had so conducted herself as to entitle the defendant to a verdict.

Susan Luscombe.—I am a seventh cousin of Dorothy Luscombe. Foster came to live at our house on the 1st of March, 1838. Dorothy Luscombe came to our house to see Foster. She used to wait an hour or two outside on horseback, when Foster was at home and would not come out; they have met at our house. I never saw anything wrong in her. I never heard anything particular against her character, but people said she went with other men.

Francis Foster, a farmer, deposed to improper intimacies which had taken place between Dorothy Luscombe and himself, and that she had told witness that he was the father of her child.

Grace Hannaforth.—I served my apprenticeship with the plaintiff. I left in August 1837. Miss Luscombe attended Kingsbridge market. I have seen Thomas Gill coming home after at night with Miss Luscombe. He came home from Modbury fair with her. As I was coming from Kingsbridge fair at one in the morning, I saw Miss Luscombe and Robert Gill in an improper position. She came home after me. She usually had the key left for her, that she might let herself in.

Cross-examined.—In the winter she often stayed out all night long. The Luscombe family are a looseish family. They bear a very rough character. I lived there nine years and a half, and soon after I first went there Dorothys couduct was very improper. (She could then have been only eight years of age.) I left because Miss Luscombe would come into my bed-room. I am now married, but am separated from my husband. He left me. It was not because I went with other men, that I know of. I do not know his reason for leaving me.

Mr. Crowder having replied, the learned judge summed up, and jury found a verdict for the plaintiff —Damages 150l.

The verdict was received with loud cheering.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES ON THE GREAT WESTERN AND BIRMINGHAM RAILROADS.

On Monday night an accident, which has been attended with a most serious destruction of property, occurred on the line of the Great Western Railway. At eleven o'clock on Monday night what is called "the luggage train," a train exclusively appropriated to the conveyance of goods, left the terminus at Paddington, proceeding down the south line, it consisted of twenty-nine trucks, all heavily filled with merchandise destined for delivery at various towns in the west of England. Each truck was covered by a large and heavy tarpaulin, supported by arched ribs, and the ends secured on each side and at each end of the trucks, so that it could not be raised by the action of the wind. The train proceeded at a steady pace until it reached what is called the Acton-cutting, between Acton and Ealing, about five miles from Paddington, when one of the watchmen employed on the line perceiving flames issuing from the rear of the truck next behind the vender of the engine, he instantly shouted to the engineer to stop the train, but the noise of of its progress overpowered his voice, and it was not until the flames, fed by the strong action of the wind, shot into the air, and the engineer became aware of the conflagration, that the engine was stopped. By that time the flames during the progress of the train, being driven by the strong current of air towards the next truck, had ignited that also, and it with its contents was burning furiously, and flakes of fire, shooting up into the air to a great height, illumined the atmosphere for miles round. The first impulse of the servants of the Company was to separate the remainder of the train from the two burning carriages, and this, although at great personal danger, was happily accomplished, and the remaining twenty-seven trucks were removed out of danger. The Company's servants then, with the assistance of the inhabitants from the neighbouring villages, who were attracted to the spot by the glare of light, commenced removing from the burning vehicles several of the bags of wool and packages of broadcloth with which they were loaded, but not until they were all greatly damaged by the flames. It being, however, found useless to attempt to subdue the devouring element at the spot where the train was stopped, an express was forwarded to Paddington for another engine, with intelligence of the disaster, and as speedily as possible Mr. S. Clark, accompanied by Collard, the superintendent of the railway police, arrived with another engine, by means of which the remainder of the train was enabled to proceed on the journey. In the mean time the burning carriages were drawn by the first engine to near the Ealing station, but the scarcity of water was as severely felt there as near Acton, and all hope of saving either the trucks or the remainder of the valuable property they contained was given up. By that time the Chiswick engine had arrived with post horses, and soon afterwards the Ealing engine reached the spot, but their attendance was useless owing to the want of water, what short supply was obtained being thrown by the railway and the metropolitan police (T division) by means of buckets over the flames. The reflection of the conflagration being visible in town, the brigade engines were turned out that from King-street, Regent-street, accompanied by the foreman of the western district, being the first that reached the spot, but finding they could render no efficient assistance, they returned to town, stopping the other engines as they were met. The fire consequently continued burning during the night and on Tuesday morning. What remained of the trucks was brought by one of the up-trains to the terminus at Paddington. The property destroyed was in that portion of the train in which the goods conveyed by Messrs. Tanner and Bank, the carriers, is usually packed, and it is valued at a large amount. Of the first track a portion of the carriage remains, but the second is so completely burnt that nothing but the ironwork is left. How the fire originated is at present quite a mystery, it being almost impossible, covered as the trucks are by tarpauling, that a lighted cinder from the engine could have caused the accident. It is, therefore, considered it must have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of some of the articles in the first truck, or by design, and it is said, that when the fire was not far advanced a strong smell of spirits prevailed. We regret to state, that the lower class of labourers who formed the principal portion of the assemblage congregated to witness the conflagration rendered no assistance, but appeared rejoiced at the destruction giving vent to their joy by cheers and huzzas. One (a haymaker) was remarked for his bulky appearance, and a suspicion being entertained that all was not right, he was taken into custody, when, on being searched, it was found he had 75 yards of the cloth wrapped round his body. On Tuesday he underwent an examination before Mr. Boyce Combe, the police Magistrate, at his residence at Acton, when he was remanded until Thursday. Last week a similar occurrence took place on the London and Birmingham Railway, to the night train, which however, was conveying passengers as well as luggage. It commenced among the luggage on the top of one of the carriages, and was not discovered until the roof was all in flames. The carriage contained 18 passengers, who were all got out safe, but upwards of 40 bales and parcels destined for Preston, as well as nearly the entire of the carriage, were destroyed.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RESPECTING EDWARD OXFORD.

EXAMINER, JUNE 21.

It has been already stated that Oxford, previous to his entering the service of Mr. Minton, the landlord of the Shepherd and Flock, in High street, Marylebone, resided with his aunt, a Mrs. Powell, who then kept the King Head Inn at Hounslow; and it appears that he is naturally of a sullen, perverse, and turbulent disposition, and quite unable to control or repress the violence of his passions; and there he got into a quarrel with the harness boys, was taken before the magistrates, and fined for cutting a stable-man's head by a blow with a screwdriver, who had just turned him out of the yard. His defence was—"I told the boy to fight, and then I and they had a fight, and then Yates dragged me up the yard by my neck. I went and got the screwdriver and I struck him with it."—Francis Maslin Stocking sworn; "I lodge with Mrs. Powell. I saw the boy come into the house on the day in question—he was crying. I heard very bad language used by Yates (the man he struck) towards his aunt."—Convicted. 20s. penalty, 10s. 6d. costs (paid)—14 days.—On the refusal of Mr. Humphries to undertake his defence, Mrs. Oxford has secured the services of Mr. Pelham, the solicitor, to manage the defence of her son. That defence will be insanity; and Mrs. Oxford states that her son inherits it from his father, as she can prove by many witnesses from Birmingham.

There is no truth in Oxford's having stolen a brace of pistols from Lawson in Blackfriars road.—The statement of the girl Sarah Brown, that she saw the prisoner load the pistols previous to the approach of the royal carriage, turns out upon investigation to be untrue, the prisoners having been observed to load them before he left home.

In consequence of several misstatements, says a morning paper, which have appeared respecting the prisoner Edward Oxford, and his family, we sent our reporter to the Ship Tavern, Tulboat court, Gracechurch street, kept by Mr Marklow, the uncle of the accused, for purpose of ascertaining how far those statements were incorrect. Our reporter had a lengthened interview with Mr. Marklow, Mrs Oxford, the mother of the youth, his sister, and cousin. Mrs. Oxford stated that her husband,s father, although of foreign extraction, was not a black man, and that the infamous story about his wife bearing the nickname of "Poll of Wapping, was utterly unfounded. With regard to her unhappy son, she declares that he received a good education at a school in Lambeth when she resided here, and she described him as a lad of great quickness and intelligence, and very fond of reading. The books which he took most pleasure in perusing were voyages and nautical adventures, and he often expressed a wish to go to sea. Amongst other books which he had been lately perusing was the *Bravo of Venice*. With regard to his general conduct while living at Little West place, West square, his sister, who resided with him in the same house, stated that he always took his meals with the family, and never kept late hours at night, but was always at home between 10 and 11 o'clock, and frequently at an earlier hour. He was remarkably abstemious, and was never known on any occasion to be intoxicated. From his regular habits, and the fact of his never being out late at night, his sister declared her belief that he could not have been connected with a supposed secret society, the members of which would most probably have held their meetings in some retired place late at night. Mrs. Oxford also stated that a medical gentleman, a surgeon, who had been in the habit of attending herself and family, came voluntarily to her and stated that he was ready to prove that her son was subject to occasional fits of insanity; and she further stated that several witnesses could prove that it was an hereditary malady in the family.

The following are the official depositions upon which the prisoners Oxford was committed to take his trial for high treason:—

"Middlesex to Wit—The Queen against Edward Oxford—Copy of deposition of Samuel Parkes taken upon oath this 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1840, at the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, at Whitehall, in the county of Middlesex, before me, the Right Hon. Constantine Henry, Marquis of Normanby, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, on the examination, and in the presence and hearing of Edward Oxford, brought before me, charged with high treason.

"The said Samuel Parkes, on oath, says—'My name is Samuel Parkes. I now reside at No. 190 Tottenham court road; my native place is Dudley. I have been in London a week to-day, I came to seek employment. I am a builder at home. I was yesterday on Constitution hill; I went there about half-past 5 o'clock. I was standing under the posties waiting to see the Queen. I remained there about three quarters of an hour. There were many others waiting there for the same purpose. I saw her Majesty's carriage come out from the gateway, about a quarter past 6 o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were in the carriage. It was an open carriage, very low; she was sitting on the left side, the Prince on the right. No other persons were in the carriage. The carriage turned on the left up the hill. There were four horses in the carriage, and persons on horseback attending it. When the carriage first came out I had a glance of her Majesty, and then cut short across the corner on purpose to have a second view. I kept on the left hand by the garden wall. I suppose I advanced about 100 yards on the left. I was then about six yards in advance of the carriage. I observed the prisoner exactly opposite and in advance of the carriage about six yards. I stopped and turned round to have a full view of her Majesty. The prisoner was walking with his arms folded, and his hands under the lappels of his coat. When the carriage came near he turned round and gave a nod with his head, as if wishing sir. The carriage came up and passed about one foot beyond me. I observed the prisoner take a deliberate aim at her Majesty and Prince Albert. He fired. The ball (I suppose it to be the ball) passed directly before my face. There was a whizzing noise in front of my eyes. I was about a foot behind. The ball apparently passed between the back of the carriage and me. I next observed the prisoner turn his head round as if to see if any one was behind. He kept his right hand in the same position as when he fired. He then drew a pistol with his left hand from his right breast, and rested it upon the pistol in his right hand. He took a deliberate aim at her Majesty and fired. The carriage had then passed about two or three yards. The carriage drove on. I immediately crossed over to the prisoner. A man took him by the coat, and another man took the pistols from him. I heard him say, 'I did it; it was me.' That was in consequence of a person who had taken the pistols from him having been laid hold of by mistake. He appeared to be very composed when firing, but rather excited when seized. I am sure the prisoner is the person I saw fire the two pistols at her Majesty."

"Examined by the Prisoner: 'I was on the left of the carriage. I suppose it was a hundred yards up. I was on the left side when you fired. When you fired first you were not in advance of the carriage. You pulled the pistols from your breast. You took them from under your coat. The first pistol was in the right hand. The Prince was sitting on the right side. I was too late to arrest you.

"Sworn before me, "SAMUEL PARKES."
"NORMANBY."

Charles Lord Colchester, on oath, says—"I was on Constitution hill yesterday evening about a quarter past 6. I observed her Majesty's carriage come out, and followed it at foot's pace. I was on horseback. After I proceeded a short way, I heard a report of fire-arms, and saw smoke rising over the trees. Her Majesty's carriage might have been at that time about 80 or 100 yards from me. Half a minute afterwards, on hearing a second report, I observed a man standing in the pathway between the carriage-way and the railing. He had his back towards me and his right hand raised, and the smoke was issuing from the weapon which he held apparently in his right hand. I immediately rode towards him, but before I reached him several persons on foot had surrounded him. When I got up two persons were holding him by the collar. There was a pistol in his left hand, and a second upon the ground. I did not hear him say anything. The person taken into custody was about the height of the prisoner, but I did not see his face.

"Examined by the Prisoner.—The person I saw standing with his back towards me was about your height. It appeared to me that you discharged the pistol. The carriage appeared to be in advance of you about 30 yards when you fired the second pistol. "COLCHESTER."

Joshua Reeve Lowe says—"I am a spectacle-maker, living in Copthall court. I was on Constitution hill yesterday evening. I heard the report of a pistol. I was at that time about 200 yards, or it might not be so much, from the gate whence her Majesty came out. I saw smoke. I was then a very few yards from the carriage, on the left hand side of the road, the side where her Majesty sat. I was on the side of the carriage. Immediately after the firing the carriage had gone on, and I saw the prisoner. He had a pistol in his right hand. I saw his arm drop with the pistol. He then turned round as if to see if any one was behind, and advanced his left hand with a pistol across the right. He fired the second pistol in a direction towards the carriage. I saw the pistol pointed towards the carriage in which her Majesty sat, and it was so pointed when he fired it. My nephew, Albert Lowe, was with me. We both ran across the road and laid hold of the man. My nephew laid hold of both pistols, and some one said 'That's him' The prisoner said, 'I'm the man who fired; it was me. I kept hold of him, with several others. I said to my nephew, 'You had better look round, Albert, for perhaps he has some friends.' Prisoner turned round and said 'You're right, I have.' The police then came up, and he was taken to the station-house. It was after the police had taken him that he used the expression.

"Examined by the Prisoner: I was on the left hand side of the road. The Queen was on the

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left of the carriage. When the first pistol was fired you were in a line with the carriage; when the second was fired the carriage was from five to eight yards above you. I can't tell whether you fired at the Queen or the Prince.

"JOSHUA REEVE LOWE."

Albert Lowe: "I am a nephew of the last witness. Was with him on Constitution hill yesterday. I saw her Majesty and Prince Albert drive up Constitution hill. I was on the wall side, and ran by the side of the carriage. I heard the report of a pistol. I looked across the road, and saw the prisoner holding a pistol up. I then saw him fire a second shot. I thought he held that in his right hand. That which he had just discharged I thought, was in his left. I thought the second pistol was pointed at the carriage. I had an opportunity of seeing it. I ran across the road and took both pistols from the prisoner. He was taken into custody. Some one took hold of me, supposing I was the person who fired; and I said, 'You confounded rascal,' or something to that effect. The prisoner said, 'It was I,' or 'It was me, that did it.' I delivered one pistol to the inspector at the station-house. That was one which I took from the prisoner. This is the one. I made a mark on the stock. The other pistol I did not mark, but it is like it. Going the along road my uncle told me to look out, for perhaps he had some friends with him. The prisoner said, 'You're right, I have.' The prisoner was quite alone.

"Cross-examined by the Prisoner: I was very near the door when the carriage came out. I was by the side of the carriage when the first pistol was fired, on the left-hand side of the carriage. I was on the left side when you fired the second. I saw you fire it. "ALBERT LOWE."

John Oliphant Murray, on oath says,—"I am brother to Lord Elibank. Was on Constitution hill yesterday when the Queen's carriage passed up. I was on the left hand, and pulled up and saluted her Majesty. Immediately after the prisoner fired my horse reared. I immediately tried to ride over him, to prevent him from firing again. Before I could get my horse under control he had fired the second time. I saw him draw the second pistol out of his breast with his right hand, and take deliberate aim at the Queen and Prince Albert. The prisoner offered no resistance and appeared quiet. I examined the wall, and saw what appeared to me to be the mark of a ball; it appeared to be in the direction of his aim.

"Examined by the Prisoner: I was on the left-hand side of the road. I was nearly opposite to you when you fired first. You were near the rails behind the carriage then? I was close to you when you fired the last.

"JOHN OLIPHANT MURRAY."

John William Park Field, on oath, says—"I am a gunmaker. The pistols now shown to me were made at Birmingham, of a very common description. There is the Birmingham proof mark. I should say they were made by a man of the name of Smith, Russell street, Birmingham. They do not appear to have been much used. I should say they are not worth 30s. They are of the commonest kind possible.

"Examined by the Prisoner: I can't swear they are Smith's make. I think I can swear they were made at Birmingham. They do not make such here. "JOHN W. P. FIELD."

William Phelps, on oath, says—"I am a baker, No. 6, West place, West square. Prisoner is my brother-in-law, I am married to his sister. He has followed the occupation of a barman at public houses. The last situation he had was at the Hog-in-the-Pound, Oxford street. He left it five or six weeks back. He has locked in his mother's apartments. I and my wife lodge there now. He used to sleep in the front room, first floor; that was his room yesterday. Two gentlemen lodged in the house. Prisoner used frequently to keep the key of the room with him when he went out. The names of the gentlemen are Westrop and Sutherland.

"WM. PHELPS."

Samuel Hughes, on oath, says—"I belong to the A division of the Metropolitan Police. I am inspector. I searched the prisoner's lodgings in West place, West square, Lambeth, about a quarter before eight. I searched the first floor first. It was opened by the prisoner's sister; when I came in the door was looked, when she came and opened it. I saw a large box in the room. The prisoner's sister said that she had not the key. It was a painted box, about two feet and a half long and a foot and a half wide. The landlady, at my request, procured me a chisel and hammer. I broke open the box. I found in it a short sword and scabbard. This is the sword. I found a black crape; this is it. I found two pistol bags; these are they. I found a powder flask; this is it. A bullet mould; this is it. There were four or five loose bullets; there they are. I found a pocket book; it contained four papers, which I produce. It marked them. On my return to the station from the prisoner's residence, I showed him the box. He said, 'that is mine.' I cautioned him before not to say anything that might criminate him. He saw the box and the articles in it. He said they were his. I asked him if the memorandum book was his. He said that was his book and his paper; that he intended to destroy them before he went out in the morning, but had forgotten it. I then asked him where Smith, who signed the papers, lived. He said, 'That I don't tell.' I asked him for the address of any of the persons whose names were in the foolscap paper. He said he should not tell; they were all assumed. I produce also a small book and a razor which I took from the box.

"SAMUEL HUGHES."

Prisoner says—"A great many witnesses against me. Some say I shot with my left, others with my right. They vary as to the distance. After I fired the first pistol, Prince Albert got up as if he would jump out of the carriage, and sat down again, as he thought better of it. Then I fired the second pistol. This is all I shall say at present.

"EDWARD OXFORD."

The judges have appointed the trial of Oxford to come on on Monday morning, for which day the witnesses have received notice to attend. The *Times* says, "The Attorney-General will conduct the prosecution, assisted by some of the counsel usually employed in Government prosecutions; and Mr. Maule, the solicitor for the Treasury. The prisoner will be tried agreeably to the provisions of the 39th and 40th of George III, which act was brought in by Mr. Erskine in the year 1800, immediately after the attempt upon the life of King George III by Hatfield in the theatre. The act provides that persons charged with attempting the life of the Sovereign of these realms shall in future be tried as for an ordinary case of murder or malicious shooting, and that none of the provisions contained in the acts of the 7th of William III and the 7th of Queen Anne, touching trials for high treason, shall extend to any indictment for that offence when the overt act alleged is the compassing or imagining the death of the Sovereign; but that upon conviction of the party charged on such indictment, judgment shall nevertheless be given, and execution done, as for other cases of high treason, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Pelham, the solicitor engaged to defend Oxford, received, through the penny-post, a letter, in the prisoner's hand writing, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:—

"Newgate, June 18, 1840.

"My dear Sir,—Have the goodness to write to Lord Normanby and ask him to let me have some books to read—such as 'Jack the Giant Killer,' 'Jack and the Beanstalk,' 'Jack and his Eleven Wives,' 'My little Tom Thumb,' 'The Arabian Nights' Entertainments,' and all such books from such celebrated authors. And ask him, as a prisoner of war, whether I may not be allowed on a parole of *honour*, and on what grounds, ask him, dar he detain one of Her Majesty's subjects,

"I remain respectfully,

"EDWARD OXFORD."

"To Mr. Pelham, solicitor, Gravel lane, London."

The letter was forwarded to the Marquis of Normanby.

The Tories on the other side of the Channel have been insinuating that the attempt against her Majesty's life, and for placing Ernest upon the throne, is no work of Orangemen, but of her Majesty's present ministers! The *Dublin Evening Packet* writes:—

"To say that the wretch Oxford was employed by ministers to fire the pistol would be little short of blasphemy; and yet it is generally believed that equally iniquitous measures have been resorted to for the purpose of making a diversion in favour of a 'base, bloody, and brutal' administration. That the wretch must have an employer is pretty clear, but who that employer is, remains a question of doubt. That the firing *was the consequence of a plot there can be no doubt*, and that some of the plotters are ingenious fellows we may easily infer from *the documents* that have been found in the lodging of the regicide."

The documents, "Oxonian, Hannibal, Ernest, &c." it seems, have a meaning, of which the Orange journal knows something. The following remarks must not be omitted:—

"Shall we, in this stage of the affair—the iniquitous affair—for it is iniquitous, no matter whether its object was to keep in ministers or to murder the Queen—shall we at this stage declare the honest conviction upon our mind? No; we shall wait patiently the development of such circumstances as cannot fail to lead to a right conclusion, merely remarking for the present, that the ministers of England, the most infamous men that ever held office under any monarch, were upon the eve of being expelled from office, after trying every shift, device, and unprincipled trick to retain their places, when the hellish expedient was resorted to. The door of office was opening wide to let the Tories in, and to let 'the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs' out, when the fiendish plot ripened into act—a plot that may serve ministers for a time, but which could not have served the Tories in any shape or way. Some vile plot was wanting to fill the measures of the iniquity of the Whigs, and all we shall say of it further for the present is, that it will recoil with a damning force upon its 'base, bloody, and brutal' contrivers."

"This is really stout writing," says the *Chronicle*, "No other Tory has ventured on a 'cui bono' solution of the mystery. Even the *Times*, with unwonted caution, eschews all allusion to so *delicate* a subject."

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JULY 81.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—ANTI-CLIMATITS.—On Monday an affair between John Smith and Robert Ball, came before Mr. Henry, in the shape of an assault, but which at the same time afforded a clear exemplification of the excited state of "parties" in the chimney-sweeping world.—"Now," said Mr. Henry to the complainant, giving a sort of Bermondey *kolow* to the bench, "mat Bob, as stands here, in Merrerburn street, and he stops me and says, 'Didn't yer git *my* card?' 'I jest did,' says I. 'An vy did yer go for to hact so werry much unlike a *gentleman* as to tear it and chuck it away?' says he.'—Mr. Henry: What *card* do you mean?—Complainant: Vy, Bob sent me his card to hinvite me to his raffle. But as I vosn't von of his sort, vy I didn't go.—The bench wanted some further explanation.—"You see," said the complainant, "ven a chummy's hard up, ve has a raffle, and if the society comes down handsome, ve buys him a bag and a brush, and sets him slap up in business again. As I vornt at the raffle, Bob vos 'crabb'd, and without nuthin no fudder he fetches me a vop in the mouth."—The defendant was called on to explain.—"All this here, yer vership," said the defendant, "aint got *nix* to do with my hiding Jack. You see I von't verk not nuffin but machinery, and I've set my fist to a petition to her Royal Majesty, for the total *ablution* of climbing boys. Now Jack Smith's master's a tither side; and so, ven he hear of this here, he drives Jack Smith to the horfice and makes him take out a varrant against me. As for hitten on him, vy he gives me a precious black eye, as your vership can plainly see"—A little boy came forward and proved that the defendant, after "blowing up," Jack Smith, "ketched him a precious vop on his taper trap."—"Hah!" said the defendant, shaking his head, "his mind's pisoned agin me, aos he's von of the climbing boys as I vants out of humanity to hextinguish."—Mr. Henry was of opinion that the complainant ought to receive a compensation of 5s.—The defendant promised, "upon his honour," if allowed a few days grace he would pay the money.—The "pledge" was accepted, and Mr. Henry, to add to the security, ordered the summons to be suspended in consequence.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JULY 25.

MANSION-HOUSE.—THE VIRTUES OF TEE-TOTALISM.—Mr. Hook, who stated that he was a man of letters, and appeared to be labouring under the effects of the previous night's conviviality, was charged with having refused to pay the amount of an extensive treat of coffee, at four o'clock in the morning, to some ladies.—It appeared from the statement of the keeper of a rolling coffee-shop, which occasionally makes a stand in the neighbourhood of Billingsgate, that the gentleman called, unaccompanied at the shop, and having ordered a cup of coffee, sat down upon a piece of timber, and began to study the characters of the customers. There were some ladies among them, but as they had no money they were mere lookers-on until Mr. Hook ordered half-pints round. The genius of tee-totalism seemed to inspire the party, and the mugs were filled again and again, to the great annoyance of a publican, who stood at his door looking out for some of the right sort. The time of reckoning, however, which arrives to the votary of temperance as well as to the gin drinker, made its unwelcome appearance, and Mr. Hook was called upon to discharge a bill of 16 half pints and a corresponding supply of half rounds of a half quartern. The gentleman, however, answered the demand by giving a fresh order for coffee, but the ladies thought it would be an act of charity to give the publican, whom they had been eyeing with compassion for some time, a turn, and proposed a little drop of "jacky," by way of a compromise, and Mr. Hook, who was never known to refuse a lady anything but money, consented. Here was a dilemma. "Be so good as to pay me first," said the complainant. "No," replied Mr. Hook, "do you come along with us and help to make amends to this respectable tradesman, who is so heavily taxed, for the injury you have done him by your curse innovation." "Pay me my three and tenpence," cried the poor woman. "Never, so help me Heaven," answered Mr. Hook, and soon found himself in the station-house.—The Lord Mayor: Well, Mr. Hook, what have you to say? I am surprised that a person like you should refuse to pay this poor woman for your entertainment.—Mr. Hook: The fact is, that I treated but one lady, who tipped the good woman the wink to supply all the rest, and bled me for the whole. Now, although I don't care about the amount, I don't fancy being made a coffee-shop spooney of, and I resisted. The complainant declared that the gentleman had regularly invited all the ladies to the banquet on the spot, and he could not forget the very odd circumstances under which he gave the invitation.—The Lord Mayor: What were the circumstances? The complainant said that the defendant addressed himself to one particular lady, and told her that he had walked down to Billingsgate for the purpose of drowning himself, in consequence of a disappointment in a love affair. He had, he said, appointed that day for his marriage with a young lady, but upon calling at her lodgings on the preceding night he learned that she had walked off with a big, red-headed Irishman, and left nothing but her compliments for him. He therefore sat down behind a pipe of tobacco and a glass of gin-and-water, and made himself up for London-bridge. If, however, the lady he was talking to would marry him and promise to make him a good wife, he would give up the intention of a watery grave, and go home with her. The lady seemed to like the proposal very well, and said that although she had been in the town three years, her morals were not a bit the worse, and she would make a first-rate wife. The Lord Mayor (to the defendant): Well, sir, have you determined to take the lady home? Defendant: No, my lord. The fact is I was drunk, and I deserve all I got. I might, if I was not brought before your lordship, have made a fool of myself by marrying a——, but I have recovered my senses, and I thank this respectable tee-totaller for sending me to the station-house. Had I not gone there I might now be settled for life.—The Lord Mayor: Then you can have no objection to give to her the 5s. I might be disposed to fine you.—The defendant, with great willingness, paid the woman her bill for coffee and appendages, and gave her 5s, but with a special direction not to spend a farthing of it in the gin shops.

AN ODD ADVENTURE.—On Tuesday a young man named William Cunningham, aged 18, and a young woman named Mary Ryan, aged 17 years, were brought before the Lord Mayor upon suspicion of having run away from the City of Cork with the property of an old gentleman.—Mrs. Mary Grant, a Cork woman, of respectable appearance, who stated that she was in the habit of coming to London occasionally to buy old clothes in Cutler's-street, Houndsditch, for the Cork market, deposed that a few days ago she received a letter from her next-door neighbour in that city, informing her that Mary Ryan had robbed her master of 80*l*., and eloped with William Cunningham. To her great surprise she met the "pair of em" in the streets of London, and, thinking that the mayor might wish to have a few words with them on the matter, whispered the amount of her knowledge to a policeman, who "captivated" them both, and brought them before his lordship to answer for what had happened to the old gentleman.—The female prisoner seemed to be in great affliction, and was unable to utter a word for some time.—The Lord Mayor: Well, Cunningham, you have brought this girl into a dreadful condition.—Cunningham: Oh, then, won't you hear us? Now there's Mary Grant, that knows me from a child. Sure she can tell your lordship that there's not an innocenter boy in England, or in my own country either; and it's neither of us that would rob, or knows how to commit a robbery.—Mrs. Grant: Oh, you know that I only know what was written in the letter that I got; and that said plain enough that Mary Ryan found means to rob the ould gentleman of his money; and that you and she walked off with it; and here you ase, sure enough.—Cunningham: Why then, now, Mrs. Grant, by the same token, will you show us the letter that you got? Perduce your letter, Mrs. Grant, if you plase.—Mrs. Grant: Faith, then, I never keep any letter I receive from my own country. Oh, no, it's not me that would have people looking over my correspondence.—Cunningham: There now, look how delicate she is. She'd be ashamed to keep a letter that called us thieves; but she'd tell people, sure enough, that we were thieves like herself. Oh, then, Mrs. Grant, arn't you ashamed to look at us? Didn't you shake hands with us, and ax us to come & drink thy with you?—Mrs. Grant: Oh, indeed, and I said; because I thought it best to get howld of you "aisy," than to frighten the spirit into the heels of the pair o' ye. (Laughter.)—Cunningham: Oh, my lord, never was there an innocenter boy and girl nor both of us.—The Lord Mayor: Well, how do you account for being here in London with this girl? Is she your wife?—Cunningham: Not yet, my lord, not yet she an't, but with the blessing of God she soon will be, and it's I that'll support her like a go to-woman, as long as people wears clothes upon their backs, and I have got a finger and thumb upon my hand. The Lord Mayor: I have more trouble with people of your trade than with any others. I knew you were a tailor.—Cunningham: Oh, faith then I am, and she'll be the wife of a tailor too, after she brings her bill against the ould gentleman.—The Lord Mayor: What do you mean by her bill? I think it is the old gentleman that will bring his bill against her.—Cunningham: Oh, the Lord bless you! not at all. I'll tell you how it was from the beginning to the end. Why, you see your lordship, she lived servant to the ould gentleman, and (winking) they both lived alone in the house together. So you see the ould gentleman often wanted to put the "come hither" upon her, but she would not listen to him at all, until he purvailed upon her wakeness to swallow one little drop of whisky (winking again) so you understand how it was. Well, she, poor thing, was all over sorrow and grief; and the ould gentleman, thinking to put an end to it, claps some blank notes in her lap, and thin off she comes to me, all full of sobbing and crying; and says she to me, I can't bear to stay where I'm ruined, says she; and if you'll come and see me safe over to London, I'll pay your passage, and give you share of my bed. (Great laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: And you have been living as man and wife ever since?—Cunningham: Oh, certainly; I could not think of treating her any other way. She shall never have to throw it in my face that I broke my word with her. I'll marry her the minute she brings "her bill" against the ould gentleman for her "seducement."—The Lord Mayor: Oh, then, she intends to bring the action for the liberty that was taken with her?—Cunningham: Oh, to be sure she does, my lord. It's by my advice that she'll bring her bill; for you see she's obliged to fly from her own country for the sake of the thing. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: Very well. You shall both be locked up in separate rooms until we hear from the old gentleman.—The prisoners were then remanded, very much to the dissatisfaction of Cunninghm, who offered, if he were liberated, to go back to Cork that moment, and settle the whole business in an amicable way.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, AUG. 1.

THE VICTIM OF JULY, 1830.—The following are some particulars of the exhumation of the bodies of the victims in front of the Louvre:—After digging down about five feet a range of 12 bodies were found, the bones of which had become blackened, but the skulls were in tolerable preservation. Here and there some fragments of clothing were to be seen, the rest having been destroyed by the quick lime thrown into the grave. Under a second bed of lime another range of skeletons was come to; these were much more perfect, and the skulls retained their teeth almost entire and which, from their whiteness, showed that their victims were mostly young men. The garments in which they were enveloped were in a good state, except the linen, which had entirely disappeared, while the shoes were almost completely perfect. On coming down to the third tier, it was found to have contained not less than 25 bodies, the skulls and spines of which were perfect, and in other respects presented nearly the same appearance as those above them. The whole number of skulls taken up were sixty, although the list given in did not mention more than thirty-two. It was, however, ascertained that 27 of the Swiss guards were buried at the Louvre. As it was not possible to distinguish these last from the rest, the whole of the remains were put into the coffins, and thus the bones of the poor Swiss repose under the column of July with the defenders of that liberty which they contended against. Among the rest was found the skeleton of a woman, which was recognised by the fragments of a female dress, and by a pair of gold ear-rings. Two five-franc pieces, which she must have had in her pocket, fell to the ground when she was taken up. There was likewise found the skeleton of a child, which, as well as that of the woman, was placed among the bones of those with which they had for ten years lain quietly in the earth.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Commerce* gives the following account of a recent quarrel between Baron de Langsdorf, the French Chargé d'Affairs, and General Mensdorf de Pouilly, vice president of the Aulic Council of War:—"A few days ago the baron, having occasion to see the general, went to his office, but met him in a dark passage of the building; after having politely saluted the general, the baron replaced his hat on his head, and was proceeding to address him, when the general snatched the hat of the Chargé d'Affairs from his head, threw it on the ground, and reproached him in unmeasured terms for daring to remain covered in his presence. The insult was the more gross as the baron's servant was with him. The Chargé d'Affairs went home, and having put on his uniform returned to demand satisfaction. The general, however, urging his duty, from respect to the laws of his country against duelling, which are very strict, and alleging other motives, refused to give him a meeting, treating him at the same time as if he were a mere school-boy. Not being able to obtain any redress, Baron de Langsdorf has been obliged to make an official representation of the circumstances to Prince Metternich."

The Rev. Dr. Channing, of Boston, has resigned his pulpit. This learned divine is considered the head of the Unitarians of this country.—*New York Paper.*

No less than a hundred and thirty-one horses have been named for the Leamington stakes at the ensuing Warwick races, in the first week of September.—*Spa Courier.*

The General Committee of Elections have appointed Monday, the 13th day of July next for nominating, from panel No. 3, the select committee to try the merits of the Ludlow election petition.

The Bishop of Jamaica and his family arrived at Falmouth on the 15th inst., by her Majesty's "Crane" packet.

Lady Baring arrived on Sunday at Brighton, in consequence of the alarming illness of her son's wife, who, we regret to state, died on the following day in Regency-square.—*Brighton Gazette.*

It is contemplated to celebrate the Coronation Day by the first peal being then rung on the new ring of bells, which will be in their places in the tower of St. Mary Magdalen's by that day.—*Taunton Courier.*

We rejoice to hear that the health of our highly-esteemed diocesan is fast improving. His lordship would have most readily attended the city meeting on Monday to address the Queen had he been sufficiently recovered.—*Worcester Journal.*

The Chichester head of the *Brighton Guardian* contains the following:—"In consequence of the recent refusal of the Rev. T. Cogan to bury an unbaptized infant child, the Dissenters of this city have come to the resolution to purchase a piece of land and have a burial ground of their own, where persons of all denominations may be interred.

The Aberystwith correspondent of the *Salopian* says, "The harvest in this neighbourhood is in a very forward state. Mr. Powell Davies of the Gogerddan Arms, has a fine field of wheat already in the ear."

The Earl of Sefton has purchased one of the splendid new mansions in Belgrave-square, next door to Mr. Grenfell's. The price paid by the noble earl is 22,000*l*. The mansion is still unfinished, and his lordship will not take possession until next season.

The marriage of Miss Dimsdale, daughter of Baron and Baroness Dimsdale, with Captain Griffiths, is definitively arranged to be solemnized on the 25th instant. Baron and Baroness Dimsdale will give a sumptuous *dejeune on* the occasion.

A meeting will take place on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern for the purpose of establishing a Library, from which books may be had by subscribers at their homes. Lord Clarendon, who presides, will be supported by politicians of both parties, and by several distinguished literary men.

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